PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
Roadster Tube Rs. 3/8
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
Roadster Tube Rs. 3/8
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 55 · BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1923. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MSS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

BATLIWALA'S

40 Years RENOWNED MEDICINES
Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions.

Batliwala's { Ague Mixture Large Rs. 1. Small As. 12

Ague Pills, Rs. 1-0

BATLIWALA'S (Tonic Syrup) Bal. Amrit As 13

BATLIWALA'S (Cure-all) Balm. As. 12

BATLIWALA'S Diarrhoea (Cholera) Mixture. As. 13

BATLIWALA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 & 2 Grain Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 1-12

BATLIWALA'S Tonic Pills. Rs. 1-4.

BATLIWALA'S Ringworm Ointment As. 6

BATLIWALA'S Tooth Powder As. 6.

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO TRADE

Price on Application

Dr. H. L. Batliwala Sons & Co., Ltd
SHAPURJI. H. L. BATLIWALA
Managing Director.
P.O. Worli, BOMBAY. No. 18.
Tel. Adr. Batliwala Worli, BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
10th March ..	DEVANHA	8,092
17th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
24th ,, ..	MOREA *	10,911
31st ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
7th April ..	MALWA	10,941
14th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
21st ,, ..	NARKUNDA † ..	16,227
28th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
6th May ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
12th ,, ..	PLASSY	7,393
19th ,, ..	MOLDAVIA † ..	16,277
26th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952

* Through steamers from China.

† Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
10th March	PRUTH *	5,000
16th ,, ..	DOMALA	8,441
26th ,, ..	MATIANA	8,900
30th April ..	MULBERA	9,100
27th ,, ..	MANDALA	8,246
11th May ..	MERKARA	8,285
25th ,, ..	DUMANA	8,600

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS AND CHINA.

1923.		
28th March	SICILIA	
28th April ..	SOUDAN	
31st May ..	SICILIA	

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons
March 9th ..	MOLDAVIA ..	..
6th April ..	NALDERA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nanza for China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF

Date	Steamers.	Destination.
3rd Mar. ..	LINGA ..	Karachi via K'war
5th ,, ..	VITA	Karachi via K'war
7th ,, ..	TAROBA ..	East & S. Africa
9th ,, ..	BAMORA ..	Busra via K'war Karachi & P. Gulf ports
9th ,, ..	VARSOVA ..	Busra via Karachi

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 169.
Telephone No 1536.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing about	For,
s. "Jalapalaka"	7570	28th Feb.	Karachi.
s. "Vittoria"	4310	1st Mar.	Calcutta
s. "Solhaug"	4100	8th Mar.	Karachi

For freight and other particulars apply to

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
82, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K LINE.
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arriva l	Dep
Rangoon Maru	K. Dot	5,059	Mar	16th Mar
Mitsuki Maru	S. Iwazawa	3,639	2 Mar	9th ,,
Kohun Maru		4,460	7th Mar	17th ,,
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6,083	16th Mar	30th ,,
Nagato Maru	S. Taketa ..	5,901	29th Mar	11th Apr

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA

Alice Buildings, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay. 'Phone Nos. 276, 4063. Telegrams "YUSEN."

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 31st December, 1922:—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ... Rs. 3,75,00,000
1,50,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid ... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND as on 31st December 1922 ... Rs. 4,22,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders as on 31st December 1922 ... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.

Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E., Manager.

BRANCHES,

Agra	Khandwa
Ahmedabad	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad City	Karachi
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Akola	Larkana
Akyab	Lucknow
Allahabad	Lyallpur
Alleppey	Madras (Mount Road)
Amballa	Madura
Amraoti	Mandalay
Amritsar	Mangalore
Bangalore	Masulipatam
Bassein	Meerut
Bellary	Moulmein
Benares	Mooltan
Berhampore	Muzaffarpur
Beswada	Muttra
Bombay (Byculla)	Moradabad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Mymensingh
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nadiad
Broach	Nagpore
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Narayangunge
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nasik
Calcutta (Park Street)	Negapatum
Calicut	Ootacamund
Cawnpore	Patna
Chittagong	Peshawar
Coconada	Poona
Cochin	Poona City
Coimbatore	Quetta
Colombo	Rajamandry
Cuddalore	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cuttack	Rangoon
Dacca	Rawalpindi
Darjeeling	Rungpur.
Delhi	Salem
Dhulia	Sargodha
Erode	Secunderabad
Guntur	Sholapur
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Simla
(Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Sukkur
Hyderabad (Sind)	Surat
Hubli	Tellicherry
Indore	Trichinopoly
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Trivandrum
Jalpaiguri	Tuticorin
Jamshedpur	Vellore
Jubbulpore	Vizianagram
	Vizagapatam

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody, Purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	26,75,162
Reserved Fund	20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Disste Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gujra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December on Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD INSURE IN LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO., LTD

Head Office, 5 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta
PATRON.
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar K.C.S.I.
CHAIRMAN.
Maharaj Kumar Victor N. Narayan of Cooch Behar.

1. The Company combines so many advantages:
2. It is a pure Indian Company.
3. Under expert and most efficient management.
4. It guarantees positive protection.
5. Cheapest Rates of Premium.
6. Premiums payable by small instalments.
7. Guaranteed Surrender and Paid up value.
8. Policies are automatically protected from forfeiture.
9. It grants liberal loans.

For Particulars apply to the HEAD OFFICE.

Wanted.—Applications from experienced and reliable partits for General Agencies throughout India.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR,
BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively, payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents

Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS. A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager
CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER
PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
SPECIALLY MEANT FOR HIGH CLASS
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
— Chaubal's Bungalow, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY. —

"INKOTINE" INKS
THE STANDARD INKS OF INDIA.
In All Grades and for all purposes
BRIGHT, PERMANENT, NON-CORROSIVE.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Temple of Industry, Bombay 4.

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY,
SHIPCHANDLER, CONTRACTOR AND HARDWARE MERCHANT.
DIRECT IMPORTER UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SHIP STORES

Fuel, Steel, Wire Rope, Corsar Bros, Canvas, High Pressure Packing, "Admiralty" Rubber Stretcher, Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

OFFICE:—Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:— Darukhana, Mazgaon
Telephone 2457.

INSURANCE

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & RUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.
(Head Office:—113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers

Dr. I. M. Mallicks'
(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT
IC-MIC COOKER
for free Catalogues apply Manager.
29, College Street, CALCUTTA

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR.
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
ROYAL YAKUTI:
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man, man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 20 pills Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM—RAJKOT (Kathiawar) India.

MICROSCOPES
with 1/12th oil-immersion for Bacteriologists and Surgeons.
Thermometers, Hydrometers, Twaddles Hydrometers, and several other Scientific Apparatus just received.
Apply early to:—
S. V. SOVANI, B. Sc.,
Dealer in Science Apparatus
Ambewadi Girgaum BOMBAY 4.

OUR LADIES' DEPT.
undertakes the washing and cleaning of Ladies' garments. Price List free.
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
Lingerie Launderers and Cleaners,
Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Influential CANVASSERS for a first class Art Printing Press on liberal terms. Apply in person to V. R. MASTER at Sankli Street, Byculla, Bombay 8.
A15874

WANTED—SALESMAN to sell on commission basis, well-known article for the use of motor car and household purposes. Apply personally to The CITY MOTOR CAR CO., Lamington Road, Girgaon.
A R6686

WANTED IMMEDIATE—A GRADUATE LADY TEACHER for Boy's and Girls Boarding High School, Deolali, only those knowing Gujarati need apply with the salary expected (with Board and Lodging Free) to the PRINCIPAL.
A R6669

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT on Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100. Only qualified persons having previous experience need apply to the undersigned with testimonials. S. V. BAPAT, Chief Officer, Sholapur Municipality.
A 15857

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—For Boys and Girls Boarding High School, Deolali, GRADUATE with French as 2nd. Lang. also wanted an Undergradute or Matric passed hand as assistant teacher. Apply with salary (Board and Lodging Free) expected to the PRINCIPAL.
A R6668

WANTED IMMEDIATELY— THIRD OFFICER for Oil tanker. Apply, before 7th instant, The Indo-Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd., Allahabad Bank Buildings, Apollo Street.
A 15873

WANTED—Smart young CANVASSING SALESMAN with mechanical experience and able to deal with correspondence. State salary required. Apply Box No. 9109 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 5872

WANTED—Two MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONISTS (Graduates) for Johannesburg school pay £20 and £17-10-0 per month admission in Transvaal arranged. Apply between 5 and 5-30 p.m. Ismail A. H. Moosa, Ltd., 188, Nagdevi Street.
A R6675

WANTED—An experienced ACCOUNTANT, efficient in Book-Keeping and Accountancy pertaining to a Joint Stock Company. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp to Box No. 9098 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6655.

WANTED—AGENTS in Northern India Bombay, Hyderabad, Calcutta, Bangalore, Rangoon and Colombo to canvass buyers of our cloth. REFINED INDIAN INDUSTRIALS, Chowa, Cannanore, (N. Malabar).
A R6622.

WANTED—Educated and intelligent young LADIES of any nation to work in the Ladies' Department of an established Bank in Lahore, as a Manager, Accountant. Canvasser, Book-keeper, Record-keeper, and Stenographer. Decent salary to decent persons. For the post of Manager, a lady by birth or a lady of society or daughter of a respectable officer should only apply. Trained and qualified young ladies will be given preference. Parsee and Hindu girls of decent education shall have better chances. Apply with terms and photo to Box No. 9107 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 15869

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—TUITIONS for English and Gujrati by a lady Matric, who has long experience of teaching. Apply Box No. 9111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6689

A smart and efficient TYPIST worked in Solicitors' offices seeks immediate EMPLOYMENT. Apply Box No. 9110, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6668

A Respectable Indian, well educated, thoroughly experienced in COLOUR business, acted as GENERAL MANAGER mostly in Southern India, for leading DYES & CHEMICALS Firms, seeks EMPLOYMENT. Apply Box. No. 9080 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6606.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Second floor for offices on Hornby Road. Apply Lakhmidas Bhimjee, 181-183, Hornby Road, Fort.
C R6678

TO BE LET at Lamington Road, newly built Godowns and Motor Car Show Rooms. Apply M. S. KHESHVALA, 25, Hammam Street.
C R6537

TO BE LET—One-third of very spacious and well situated pucca built fire proof PREMISES with or without adjacent land of the Vellard, Bombay, next to Maharaja Scindia's Palace, very suitable for Show Rooms Garage, large godowns, Workshops, Factory Stores. Apply to BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY LIMITED, 16, New Queen Road, Bombay.
C.15716.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—A SPACIOUS OFFICE ROOM in Medows Street, opposite Examiner Press with a telephone connection. Immediate entry. Apply Box No. 9103 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C. R.6673.

TO LET—Single and double rooms most airy, bright, centrally situated, furnished and equipped with electric light, at Mussoorie. Apply to Mansa Ram & Sons, Mussoorie.
C R6601

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 8090, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 864, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

OVERLAND CAR, Motor in perfect order, Mudguards require slight repairs and painting if desired to make it seem quite ew. Apply to Box No. 9105, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R6677

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC

ELECTRIC GENERATIONS available from stock in sizes of 1, 1.5, 2.5, 4, 5, 8 and 10 K. W. on 115 Volts at sweeping reduction in prices. THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825.
K 5

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS—Learn by POST this easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. The wonder of the age. Our students command highest salaries—Rs. 100 to Rs. 230 p.m. 2 days' FREE trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAII COLLEGE, B1, Rawalpindi.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—German made "SINGCO" CYCLES, pencil sharpners, money boxes, moving pictures etc. For further particulars, please apply to R. K. KAYANI & CO., 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
N R6617

FOR SALE—Press Copy Books LEATHER-BOUND Rs. 3/8 each. Apply MEHTA BHUTA & CO., 41, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
N R6681

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WANTED—Ambitious young men to apply for our free book "SECRET OF SUCCESS" post free. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE (Ltd.) SURAT.
L R6571

STAMPS—Advanced Collectors interested in Proofs and Essays of India write for articulars to IMPERIAL STAMP Co., LTD., Allahabad.

STAMPS—General Collections of 3,000 different stamps; not made up of the cheapest varieties and containing many good items and sets. Price Rs. 50 each. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
15867

STAMPS—Packets at Re. 1 each:—32 Argentine, 75 Austria Republic (Unused) 35 Bulgaria, 25 Chile, 20 Cochin, 47 Czechoslovakia, 47 Danzig. The lot, all different, Rs. 6/8. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., ALLAHABAD.
L 15807

WONDERFUL "DREAM DICTIONARY" —An English daily handbook of easy reference for dreams of any nature and a genuine work enlightened on ancient and hidden scientific literature. Price Re. 1 only. THE GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY, Kasimkot, Vizag District, South India.
L R6457

EDUCATIONAL.

SIMPLEST WAY OF PROSPERING—Learn SHORTHAND by POST in 12 easy lessons, in a few days and in a few rupees. Prospectus free from THE HAYAT COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, Mahal NAGPUR.
M R6672

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS.—ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.—Well established going concern—on Government and Railway Lists, Several valuable Agencies, (British, Belgian, German) proprietor retiring. Box No. 9104, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle."
B R6674

SPORTS.

THREE POINTS.

1. RACING EXPERT'S SELECTIONS for Saturday last included:—
CZARDA, EUDORETTE, NASEEB, WHISPERING, KNIGHT OF CLONMEL: Golden Fancy, Happy Times, Neap Tide, Sir Jamal, Muslat, Sahab, Gulmarg.

2. His total RESULTS to date are 101 wins at Rs. 10 each paid Rs. 5,793. 244 places at Rs. 10 each paid Rs. 5,587..

3. Next Saturday will be the LAST MEETING. Don't miss his SPECIAL SELECTIONS.
Address Post Box 599, G.P.O., BOMBAY.

KINGS Instructions for Bombay Races 14th Extra Meeting, Profit 274½ per cent. Prices—Instructions Rupees one hundred. Tips Rupees ten. Address L. E. L. K. King, 28, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FREE SHOW-ROOM.—We shall stock any kind of goods on Consignment System. Reliable references given. Please write to Box No. 9101, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R6664

COX'S GAS MACHINE of 32-35 lights of 100 very little used C. P. each. Apply Box No. 9102, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R6665

FOR SALE—A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of Lubin PERFUMES. Prices moderate. Price list sent on application to SHAMJI HEMRAJ & CO., Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
T R6527

FREE! FREE!!—SAMPLES of our hand-made Cossi-Silk. BALSOM BROTHERS, Benares.
T R6652

REMEMBER: TRIVRUTH LEHYAM relieves your constipation. It stimulates dull liver and is sweet and nutritive. Can be had at all Chemists and Stores. ANDHRA AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LIMITED, Post Box 689, Bombay.
T. R.6611.

ARE YOU ON OUR CATALOGUS REGISTER? If not send us your name and address now (a post-card will do), and we will post you FREE, early in March, a copy of our New SMALLWARES CATALOGUE, profusely illustrated. Something of interest to you on every page. Mention this paper. EVANS, FRASER & CO., P. O. Box 705, Bombay.
T15714

MAHA-LUX SILK SUITINGS have acquired a world-wide reputation on account of their excellence in quality combined with cheapness. For samples apply enclosing two annas postage stamps to the GENERAL MANAGER, THE MAHA LAKSHMI WEAVING INSTITUTE, 3, Katra Road, ALLAHABAD.
T R6572

PURCHASERS, Hirers or Contractors for State Factories comprising of: Ice, Sugar, Flour, Saw and Surkhi Mills. Foundry and Machine Shops etc. A good going concern with local expert, cheap labour and material. Applications not backed by references to Banks or Established firms shall not be entertained. SAFDAR ALI, B.A., C.E., P.W.D. Secretary, to H. H. of Rampur State, U.P.
T 15818

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best Donegal Tweeds of soft Natural Wool. Rs. 12 per suit length (7¼ yds. x 24"). Coat length (5 yds.) Rs. 9. Silk embroidered Fancy Leather Bag Rs. 3-2-0. Chapli with leather Socks Rs. 6 per pair. Hand picked fresh Saffron Rs. 2-12 per tola. We supply everything of Kashmir at Competitive prices. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar, Kashmir.
T R6634.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER

25,000 c. ft. Prime quality Teak and 4,000 c. ft. of Matti and other Timber will be sold at Mysore and Nanjangud on the 6th and 7th March, 1923, respectively.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SPECIAL OFFICER,
Forest Department,
New Public Offices, Bangalore.
C15860

P. VICTOR & CO.

THE CAMERA HOUSE:

HAVE REMOVED to 175-77, Hornby Road, into the premises of the Fort Cash Chemists, where the usual patronage is solicited.
C C15851.

WANTED

A SUPERINTENDENT for the Landikotal Ice Factory, Pay Rs. 200 per mensem increasing Rs. 10 per annum acording to the qualifications. Two Ice mechanics for the said factory. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem.
Apply in the first instance with the testimonials etc., to the GARRISON ENGINEER, E & M. Khyber Landikotal.
C.15863.

THE BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 400 per share on 400 original shares of Rs. 2,500 each and Rs. 20 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each and Rs. 8 per share on 83,990 new shares of Rs. 125 each (Rs. 50 paid up) for the year ended 31st May, 1922, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 5th March, 1923, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Office to the Shareholders whose names stood on the register on 5th February 1923 on production of their share certificates.
For The Bombay Burmah Tradg. Corpn. Ltd.
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.
C15723

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE RAJKUMAR MILLS LTD. INDORE

FIRST CALL NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors held on the 14th February, 1923, it has been resolved that a call of Rs. 25 per share be made upon the Members of the above Company in respect of the moneys unpaid on their shares, payable on or before the 1st April, 1923, in the Registered Office (36, Sitlamata Bazar, Indore,) of the Company, failing which interest at 9 P.C. per annum should be charged.
By order of the Board of Directors
SIR SARUPCHAND HUKAMCHAND & CO.,
Secretaries Treasurers and Agents.
C15844

NOTICE.

PROSPECTUS of the HEWETT ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW, U P., may be obtained from the MANAGER on application.
15877

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SERVICE of Mr. SHAIKH FAZAL ELLAHIE of Gujrat, (Punjab) as our Canvassing Agent has been DISPENSED WITH and that we shall not be responsible for the execution of any orders booked by him or any advance amounts paid to him on our behalf.
C. AARON & SONS,
Manufacturers of Cotton Piecegoods,
PAPPINISSERRI, Malabar
19-2-1923. C15878

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS on Works Establishment on three years' agreements, salaries Rs. 1,200 per mensem with annual increments at the rate of Rs. 50 p.m. for approved service up to Rs. 1,300, and *if the service be continued*, up to a maximum of Rs. 1,500 per mensem.
Canaidates must not be under 30 years nor over 40 years of age.
They must be Corporate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers or hold an exempting degree in Engineering. They must have had experience in responsible positions in charge of large works and proved capacity for organising and controlling large bodies of labour.
Preference will be given to those with experience in the construction and carrying out of large works by direct labour.
Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should be addressed to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Improvement Trust Office, Matunga, Bombay No. 19, so as to reach him on or before 20th March 1923.
(Sd.) J. F. WATSON,
M. Inst. C. E.
Chief Engineer.
Engineer's Office,
Near King's Circle, Matunga,
Bombay No. 19.
28-2-23. C15858

SALE OF TIMBER.

ABOUT 2,600 c. feet of timber is available for sale. Intending purchasers are requested to inspect the timber at Embarkation Supply Depot., Mazagaon and apply in writing for further particulars to the O. C. DETT: "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay Castle, behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay. The offers will be closed at 12 noon on 13th March 1923.
C.15862.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for purchase about 800 tons of Bengal Steam Coal delivery into Buyers boats alongside steamer in harbour. Sample can be inspected at Daruhanna on Eastern Bunkerers Ltd. plot.
Tenders to be submitted to the undersigned by 8th March. Sellers do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.
THE EASTERN BUNKERERS, LTD.,
Ismail Building, Fort, Bombay.
C15842.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913
and
In the matter of the Bombay Brick and Tile Manufacturing Company, Limited.
PERCY HERBERT BURN ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding up of the above-named Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 1st day of March, 1923, presented to the Honourable Mr. Justice Mulla by Percy Herbert Burn, Esq., a creditor of the said Company. And that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mulla on the 5th day of April, 1923; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charges for the same.
Dated this 2nd day of March, 1923.
J. P. WALLACE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioner,
Readymoney Building,
Apollo Bunder.
C15866

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 65, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4083.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STORES.
and
"FOOD STUFF"

AUCTION SALE of a large quantity of Miscellaneous Medical and Surgical Stores such as Surgical and Veterinary instruments Drugs and Chemicals, Tablets, (Medicinal, Hypodermic, Opthalmic), Fields Equipment, Dressings, Field Medical Companions complete, Field Surgical Haversacks, Field Medical Panniers No. 1 and 2, Bandages Triangular, First Field Dressings, 40,000 lbs. Soft Soap, Veterinary Stores and Instruments, Cork Screws, etc., etc.
"FOOD STUFF"
Such as Pearl Barley, Bean Seeds, Biscuits, Marmite, Wheat, Oxo-in-Cube, Corned Beef, Corned Mutton, Extract of Mutton.
Under instructions from the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 5th and TUESDAY, the 6th March, 1923, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), at Surplus Stores Depot, Colaba (Barrack Master's Yard, opposite old Colaba Railway Station), the above mentioned goods.
A Deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.
The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the Office of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Estate, or at the abovementioned place of sale or at the office of the undersigned and which will be read out at the commencement of the auction sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PRESS FACTORY AT KHAMGAON JILLA. BERAR, C. P.
Under instructions from The New Prince Wales Press Co., Ld., Messrs. Menesse & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, 1923, sell by public auction at their rooms at 4 p.m. (S. T.), all buildings including Press Engine and Boiler Houses, Blacksmith's shop two store rooms, opener engine room, Staff quarters, bungalow with out-houses, tanks, etc, Machinery such as one full press by Hodgarts and Fullerton, Lancashire boiler by T. Hill and Sons, 24 by 6½ by 110 lbs., 1899, N.H.P. 29, Donkey engine by J. Cameron 5 by 10, Single Cylinder Engine by Pollack Macnab and Hinghate 15 by 30, Tank for Exhaust (W. Tanks joined), Set of 8 horizontal pumps with a W. I. Tank, Opener Engine, double beater opener.
The above property is situated on leasehold land containing by admeasurement acres four or thereabouts, the lease thereof becoming perpetual in 1924.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors at their office at Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. Menesse & Co. will sell by public auction on Thursday the 8th March, 1923, at 9 A.M. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—
Building St. No. 284-286, 19, 31-32, 30, 36-38, 7, 28-34, Case Nos. 3. 6, 48, 31, 32, 33, Princess Street and Kolbhat Wadi.
Building St. No. 354-356, Case No. 81A, Memonwada Road.
AUCTION SALE of Empty Paint, Soda and Oil Casks. Kerosine and Ghee Tins Packing Cases, Cond Life Belts Iron Water Tanks, Empty Polish bottles and Jars, Cond Carpets and Dutch Mattings, Galley Gear Wringing Machine, Overland Motor Car, Feur Cylinders Touring Provision Tanks and Cylinders Horse Stall fitting, Scrap Wood, Wood Cargo Trays, Gangways strays, Cond Wood from Ritichie Deck Head Fast Boats, old scrap wood, Scraps Troughs refuse shoots, etc.
One Overland 4 seater Touring Car four Cylinder.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 8th March 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the B. I. Dockyard Mazagon the abovementioned goods.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down. a

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.
Cart-bodies, Cart Wheels, Metal Alloy, Vertical Drilling Machines, Steam Cranes, Marshall Steam Tractor and Steam Hoists, Twist Drills, Carbon and High Speed Tool Steel, Stock and Dies Whitworth and Gas Threads, Miscellaneous Surveying Instruments, Bogie-Wagon, Crab Winches, Lifting and Traversing Screw Jacks, Miscellaneous Electric Gear Points and Crossings, Rails in various sections and lengths, large quantity of iron and Steel Scrap, etc., etc.
Under instructions from the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 9th March at 2 p.m. nd SATURDAY, the 10th March 1923, at 9 a.m. at the Government Stores Hajee Bunder, Sewree the abovementioned goods.
A deposit of 50 per cent in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.
The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Pier, at the Surplus Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree, and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES AND UNCLAIMED BAGS OF GRAIN AND GRAIN SWEEPING, ETC., ETC.
Under instructions from the B. B. & C. Rly. Co., and in accordance with provisions of Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MENESSE CO., will sell by public auction on FRIday the 16th March, 1923, at 2 P.M. (S.T.) at the Railway Co.'s Carnac Bridge Goods Depot the following articles:—
Booked and Unbooked articles and Unclaimed bags of Rice, Mewa, Sugar, Pepper Epsom salt, Dry Dates, Wheat, Guwar, Brass Slabs, Empty Drums, Lamps, C. I. Sheet, Round and flat iron, Cases Machinery, Candles, Paint, Gunny Bags, Medicine Leather belting, Cotton Twist, Empty cases, etc., etc.
26 Bags Mustard Seeds, Booked from Nandurbar to Carnac Bridge Inv. No. 44 R. R. 49138 of 29-4-21. Sender—Ratilal Chaturbhuj consignee,—self, R. R. endorsed in favour of Mr. Tribhowandass Jamnadass.
A descriptive list of booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due, can be seen at any of the goods shed at Carnac Bridge.
MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 72, Apollo St., Fort.

BONA FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE ENGLISH SILVER WARE, INDIAN SILVER WARE, BRASS WARE, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES OF WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, JEWEL BOXES, PLATED WARE, INDIAN CURIOS, AND PRESENTATION ARTICLES, JEWELLERY OF VARIOUS DESIGNS AND STYLES, ETC., ETC.,
Under instructions and by order of the Proprietor of "The Commercial Watch Co.," Messrs. VORA & CO., Auctioneers will on MONDAY, the 12th WEDNESDAY, the 14th FRIDAY, the 16th, and SATURDAY the 17th day of March sell by Public Auction at 114, Medows Street Fort, Bombay at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following valuable articles such as:—
Brass ware, Indian silver ware, English silver ware, and silver articles in elegant cases for presentation electro-plated ware by Reed and Barton, and other makers, electro plated articles in cases, for presentation; Indian curios, empty jewellery cases of all descriptions and sizes in leather etc., Plush and velvet, velvet trays, for Jewellery, jewel cases, Gold, Silver and rolled Gold jewellery, of all grades and style; nickel, silver and gold pocket watches of reliable makers, such as "Gauldmore," "First Grade," "Highland" and "Standard Watch Coys." eight days' ball watches, with magifying glasses in cases 8 days small timepieces in cases very handy for travellers, alarm watches, blindman's watches, automatic watches, Chronographs simple as well as with minute recorders, calendar watches, i.e., with day, date, month and moon, gold wrist watches of superior quality and high class finish with gold spring bracelets, in plain and enamelled cases set with diamonds and rubies and of the latest shapes and styles, gold and silver repeaters.
Shop furniture, show cases, fitted with plate glasses by Wimbridge and Co., cupboards, large office tables, show cupboards, etc, etc., and one large Chubb Safe, double door with three drawers and partitions.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th March, 1923.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 8409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT DHOBI TALAO, THIRD MARINE LANE.
Under instructions from Messrs. Pandia and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Abba Miya Ahmed Abba Miya and Bai Zulekhabai Miya Ahmed Abba the mortgagors, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under the Indenture of mortgage dated the 10th day of December 1921 and made between the mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises on Monday the 5th day of March 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the under mentioned valuable property.
SCHEDULE.
All that piece of Free-hold land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Dhobi Talao, Third Marine Lane without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement eighty-one square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 727 and 1594 New Nos. 3281 and 7323. Old Survey No. 10 New Survey Nos. 8320, 1/8320 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G No. 2631 and Street No. 18 and are bounded as follows:—that is to say on the East by a passage common to the said land and hereditaments and the adjoining hereditaments of Pirojbai Framji on the West by the property of Dhunbai Merwanji on the North by the Third Marine Lane and on the South by the sweeper's passage and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Pandia & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee at their Office in 79 Meadows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.
J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers

AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Direction MADAN THEATRES LTD.
To-day at, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
NORMA TALMADGE
IN
"THE SECRET OF THE STORM COUNTRY"
NORMA TALMADGE
AS
TESS—beloved, forsaken, child-mother, the sweetest figure the screen has ever known.

EMPRESS THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.
To-Day at 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.
OUR SURPRISE SERIAL
"THE GREAT REWARD"
featuring
FRANCIS FORD
and
ELLA HALL;
THIS WEEK FINAL EPISOD

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA

The most mischievous and the most charming Star in

A FASCINATING UNIVERSAL DRAMA

TO-NIGHT ! THIS WEEK !

MARIE PREVOST

in a Universal Special Attraction

"THE DANGEROUS LITTLE DEMON!"

She was just a poor little millionaire's daughter, face full of beauty, head buzzin' with brains, trying to get along in her world of love-struck swains. A photoplay that whizzes along at comedy speed with "the mischievous little devil of the screen" putting the charm kick into a whirlwind of romance.

A 2-Reel Century Comedy

"HELLO, MARS?"

Featuring the popular comedian

HARRY SWEET

and the International Screen News in the programme.

To-Day 5-30 ; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA.

(New Churney Road.)

SPECIAL

FOR "HOLY" HOLIDAYS

The Great Mythological Picture

RAJA MAYURDHWAJA.

ADAPTED FROM MAHAB HARATA BY THE STAR FILMS LTD.

IS DETAINED FOR ONE WEEK MORE

See it on the Screen of

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Any day from the 3rd to the 9th March, IT IS A PRODUCTION WORTH SEEING IT TEACHES A LESSON WORTH LEARNING.

Miss not this Star Production Starring Stars that shine like Stars

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Bellasis Road,—Byculla.

The fourth Sensational instalment of The Ben Wilson & Neva Gerber serial of Super-thrills.

The Mysterious Pearl

A Picture that abounds with the most unusual thrills ever presented in a motion Picture & has an Impetus of love.

RATES AS USUAL: TIMINGS AS USUAL

NOVELTY CINEMA

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

presents

THE THIRD INSTALMENT

of

The Celebrated story by Alexander Dumas

The Count of Monte Cristo

Please note the time :—

Sunday 3 shows :—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

Wednesday 2 shows :—5-15 & 7-0 p. m.

On the other days 4 shows :—5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

All Public Holidays and Amavasyas except Sundays 5 shows :—3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

N. B.—On Wednesday (21-3-23) there are five shows :—3-30, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda

Gandharv Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

ON

Wed. 7th March 1923 (P. M. 8-30 Night)

MANAPAMAN.

Saturday 10th March 1923 (P. M. 8-30 Night

VIDYAHARANA.

Sunday 11th March 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon)

SWAYAMWAR.

Manager,

G. N. MANDALI.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Direction : MADAN THEATRES, Ld.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.

BLANCHE SWEET

IN

" FIGHTING CRESSY "

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DIRECTION : MADAN THEATRES, Ltd.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd.

presents the New

ENGLISH FARCICAL COMEDY CO.

IN

"THE YOUNG PERSON IN PINK',

Booking at Rose & Co. to 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

TO-DAY & TILL FRIDAY 9th MARCH.

Messrs. K. D. & Bros.

Present

Double programme for Holi Holidays

3rd INSTALMENT

"FIGHTING FATE"

Episodes 7, 8, 9.

FEATURING

WILLIAM DUNCAN

AND

EDITH JOHNSON

AND

" SUBHADRA-HARAN "

(By Kohinoor Film Co.)

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT—AND—SECOND WEEK.

The most sensational wild animal serial

THE JUNGLE GODDESS

Masterpiece serial

4 to 6 episodes into six Reels

Exclusive by Messrs. M. A. Rahim & Co.

PATHE:—GAZETTE.—Comic

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

Price as Usual.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

OUR NEW PLAY "LADHAINANTOR"

BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR

will be shortly staged

UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE

LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI

Founded by

LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE

will stage at

THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

on

Wednesday 7th March, 1923 at 9 p.m. (S. T.)

HACH MULACHA BAP

Saturday 10 March 1923 at 9 p.m. (S. T.)

TURUNGACHYA DARAT

Sunday 11th March 1923 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)

SATTECHE GULAM

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 2.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
" " Sales of East Indian	100
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

New York market is steady,

Mid. Americans Spot retail request		16 54
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		17·50
New York, 11 a.m.	May	30 44
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	29·47
	Oct.	25·87
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar.	30.28
	July	29.18

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool Mar 2,

Months,	To-day's Prices.
March	15.98+24
April	—
May	15.85+22
June	15.74+26
July	15.58+24
Aug.	—
Sept.	14,55+19
Oct.	14.08+16
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	13.61+17
February	—
Egyptians March	16.82
May	17·20
July	17·45

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Mar 2

M. G. Bengal	Good	8·75
" "	Fully Good	9.15
" "	Fine	9.55
No. 1 Oomra	Good	10.60
" "	Fully Good	11.10
" "	Fine	11.60
M. G. Broach	Good	12.80
" "	Fully Good	13.20
" "	Fine	13.60
M. G. Scinde	Good	8.65
" "	Fully Good	9.05
" "	Fine	9.45

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 2.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Mar.	16.00+26
April	15.94+27
May	15·90+2
June	15.78+2
July	15.62+27
Aug.	15.20+2
Sept.	14.60+26
Oct.	14.14+24
Nov.	13.92—24
Dec.	13.77+22
Jan.	13.65+22
Feb.	13.60+23

Tone :—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 2.

Months	To-day's prices.
March	16·84+22
April	17·00+20
May	17·20+20
June	17.30+20
July	17·45+20
August	17.55+20
September	17.60+20
October	17,65+20
November	17·73+18
Dec.	17·78+20
Jan.	17·80+20

Tone of Manchester market :—Increased cloth emand yarns, attracting more attention.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 2.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		15,000
" Exports to Great Britain		9,000
" " to Continent		5,000
Futures at New York	March	30.53+33
" " "	May	30.57+34
" " "	July	29,57+30
" " "	Oct.	26.10+27
Spot Cotton at New York		30.75+35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		30.38+25
Futures at New Orleans	May	29.95+32
" "	July	29.28+35
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		—
Demand Bills		12 7/8
Silver Commercial bars U. S. mined		99 5/8
Do. Foreign		66

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Mar. 3.

Futures at New York	Mar.	30.68+15
	May	30.78+21
	July	29.76+19
	Oct.	26.78+68

London, Mar. 3.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 7/32 Steady.
Bar Gold
Bar Silver Spot 31 11/16 Steady.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 28.

Rentes 3 per cent	58 1-2
Bar Silver Spot	31 9/16
" 2 months hence	31 7/16

China continent sold quiet.
Closing tone of silver—Quiet.

Discount Bank of England Rate	3
2 per cent. since 17th July 1922.	
Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
" 7 day Market loans	1 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar, 2.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs Mar.-Apl. Buyers	44/6
Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs Mar-Apl. Buyers	44/3
Australian Mar-Apl. Buyers	47/9
Karachi Barley Mar.-Apl. Steady	28/6
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. Feb.-Mar. Sellers,	47
" Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. " " Feb.-Mar. Sellers	46/6

Tone :— Dull.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/2
Hongkong	118
National	46 1/4
P. and O. Banking Corporation	13 1/2
Eastern Bank	£ 5 8

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Bold Mar.-Apl, Paid firm held viz.,	£ 17 3/4
LINSEED Argentine Mar.-Apl,	£ 18 1/8
LINSEED, Bombay Bold per ton Paid firm moderate trade	£ 18 3/8
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-Apl, Sellers;	£ 9 3/8
TORIA RAPESEED—Mar-Apl. Sellers Hull paid	£ 18 1/2

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 76 1 2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 73 7,8
Copper Braziers	£ 92
Yellow Metal	8
Hard Spelter	31 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 19 3/8

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 88 11/16+1/16
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 89 7/8—
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 101 1-8+1-16
Consols 2 1/2 %	57 5/8 ex.+1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	65 7/8ex.—5/8
Govt. Securities 3%	56 5/8ex.3-8
4 per cent Indian Loan	£ 113 1/2 ex

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Apl.-May	17
Plantations First Latex Crepe Mar.	17 3/4

Tone :—Dull.

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	14/3

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June,-July, Sellers	26
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June,-July. Sellers	26/4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June,-July Sellers	26/4 1/2
Cuban Sugar; Mar.-Apl. Sellers	27

Tone ;—Quiet.

THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, Mar. 4th

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi :—	
Textile	1 1 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 6
Tata	1 0 0
Elphinstone	1 1 3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches :—	
Rachael per lb.	—
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb.	1 8 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 8 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Textile per lb.	1 8 6
Phoenix	1 8 6
Pearl	1 8 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh)	1 6 6
Elphinstone (Bahi)	1 9 6
Jacob (Four Minar)	1 8 9
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 8203-8303	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 9
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth X quality :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Fazulbhai per lb	1 8 6
Kohinoor per lb	1 9 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 9
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34-40 :	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 0
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	1 7 6
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 7 6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1 6 0
Salita—	
Century per lb.	1 8 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 9 0
Grey Drill Century—	
No. 1125 per piece	15 0 0
No. 125 1/2 per piece	13 12 0
Dhooties :—7. 8 and 9 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Dhooties :— 10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 10 6
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 1 6
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drill :—	
Textile per piece	7 2 0
Pearl per piece	7 10 0
Bleached Check :—	
Textile per piece	—
Kasturchand per piece	8 3 0
Bombay United per piece	8 4 0
Black Check 5 lbs :—	
Textile per piece	9 0 0
Spring per piece	—
E. D. Sachael	—

LIVERPOOL'S OUTLOOK.

The tendency towards higher prices, which received a check shortly before the holiday season, has again been in evidence during January, says the Monthly Review of Barclays Bank. The weekly figures, with one exception, have reflected rising quotations in the American Futures Market, and the highest transaction for the current season, 16.30d. for January delivery was recorded during the month.

The confidence of the market has been shaken by political conditions, but the growing belief that the supply of cotton will not prove equal to the demand and the paucity of offers from the other side have contributed to higher prices. Offers, when forthcoming, are distinctly high, and the bulk of cotton imported goes to fulfil forward contracts.

The latest Ginners Report gives the number of bales ginned to January 15th, as 9,653,000 as against 7,912,452 last year 12,014,742 in 1921 and 10,307,120 in 1920, and the opinion appears tobe held in many quarters that the ultimate out-turn, including linters, wil not amounlt to ten million bales. linfers, will not amount to ten million bales, corresponded very closely with those recorded in the American futures market. The market has been active and quotations have shown consistent advances since the first week of the month.

A noticeable feature has been the amount of hedge selling, which has seemingly been met without difficulty. The disparity between the quotations for American and Egyptian cotton makes the latter appear cheap. This is stated to be due to shortage of money among the cultivators, which has resulted in rapid selling of the crop. The publication of the Government's amended estimate of 4,900,000 cantars as the probable out-turn of the present crop, as compared with the original figure of 4 million cantars, has apparently had little effect on the market, the general opinion having been that the crop would reach 5 million cantars.

Indian reports indicate a better outlook for good staple cotton, and hopes are entertained that, in view of the smallness of the American crop, an all round improvement will shortly be manifested. The recent heavy rains experienced in some districts are stated to have adversely affected the quality of the crop, some of the cotton being full of black leaf and stained. The weather is now reported to be generaly fine, and lthe crop is said to be coming in freely from up country. Official estimates give the acreage as 19,845,000, and the yield as 4,799,000 bales, as against 17,855,000 acres and 4,330,000 bales last year.

TREASURY BILLS.

A press communique states :—

Tenders for Rs. 50,00,000 in three and six month's Treasury Bills together and 25,00,000 oin nine months's Treasury Bills dated from March 5th to March 10th were opened on March 2nd. The total amounts applied for were Rs. 30,00,000 in three months' bills, Rs. 35,10,000 in six months' bills, and Rs. 51,00,000 in nine months' wills,. All the tenders for three months' bills have been rejected. Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 97/5 and above have been accepted in full, the average rate being Rs. 97/5 per cent. Tenders for nine months' bills at Rs. 96/6 and above have been accepted in full, the average rate being Rs. 96/7/4.

The rate for Intermediate Bills from March 5th to March 10th is Rs. 97/7 per cent. for six months' bills. There will be no sale of bills of other maturities.

Tenders will be received on Friday March month's bills together and Rs. 25 lakhs in nine 9th for Rs. 50,00,000 in three and six months' bills—in all Rs. 75 lakhs for the week commencing 12th March on the same conditions as before. The bills will be dated at the option of the tenderer on any date, not being a holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act XXVI from Monday to Saturday March 12th to March 17th.

SUN LIFE ASSUEANCE SOCIETY.

The net new assurances effected during 1922 numbered 11,764, the sums assured amounting to £5,067,338. The life premium income was £1,578,467 (against £1,441,341). Interest dividends and rents produced £553,849 (against £498,986), after providing for sinking funds, and the rate of interest on the fund was £4 12s. 6d. per cent., after deduction of tax. The total income was £2,140,237. Claims amounted to £968,929 (against £862,508), surrenders were £134,612 (against £104,406), and commission and management expenses £307,297 (against £288,051). A sum of £11,500 has been transferred to the superannuation fund. The life assurance fund amounted to £12,494,125, an increase of £484,133. Annuities for £5,239 (against £2,127) were granted. The consideration received was £49,372 (against £17,41s), and interest, dividends and rents amounted to £49,957 (against £42,422). The outgo for annuities paid was £117,014 (against £117,550), for annuities surrendered £1,108 (against £627) and for commission and management expenses £11,368 (against £11,404). The annuity fund amounted to £1,243,422. The sinking fund and capital redemption premium income was £79,792 (against £86,676) and interest, dividends and rents £70,570 (against £63,141). Claims were £41020 (against £76,017), surrenders £100,170 (against £74,585), and commission and management expenses £14,632 (against £14,664). The accident insurance premium income was £3,094 (against £3,365), and interest, etc., £822 (against £662). Payments under policies were £1,293 (against £778) and commission and management expenses £1,547 (against £1,682). The accounts show that interest, dividends and rents yielded £20,709, and two dividends amounting to 2s. per sharefree of tax (against 7s. 6d. per share) have been paid. The proprietors' fund, after providing for the half-year's dividend payable January 1, showed a balance of £150, 688, and with the paid-up capital, £480,000 the total is £630,688.

THE LUXMI FLOUR MILLS, LTD.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting held at the Registered Office of the Company, on Monday 26th inst., the following resolution was passed :—"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities, continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that C. D. Silas, Esq., of Bombay, a (European inhabitant be appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding-up."

THE FISCAL DEBATE.

The Bombay correspondent of "Capital" writes in its issue of the 22nd instant :—

Our Indian friends of the Protectionist school are going through the report of the fiscal debate with the relish of folk chewing raw bananas .

They are swearing at the unholy mess made by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas who instead of standing for cent per cent. Protection, accepted a nominal and ambiguous policy meant for the legitimate fostering of Indian industries— legitimate mind you, not illegitimate. The term "legitimate" comprises everything satisfactory to oneself. Gandhi's pursuit was for Swaraj by all peaceful and legitimate means, a term of menacing vagueness to neutrals in the fight. Mr. Innes with subtlety framed an amendment giving the Government a free hand and investing the term "Protection" with a harmless non-technical signification. The Subedar party were desperate on having unequivocal partisanship or a fight to the knife. What use to its great investor will a Tariff Board be, if it is not elected?

It was lucky for Free Trade that Mr. Jamnadas pleaded for protection. He is a veterinary doctor obstinately occupied with opthalmic surgery. Alas, for patients and their eyes ! Poor Mr. Jamnadas is pretty forward in handing resolutions of girth and amplitude. He tumbles over his elders and gets early hold of big resolutions like the Punjab Constitutional Reforms the Empire Parliamentary Committee, the Kenya Problem, Indianisation, the support of Law and Order, Reaction at Whitehall, and the rest of it. He gives the lead to shy veterans, reckoning himself the man of destiny, the central figure of historic occasions in the Legislature; but like Moses at the fair, he has a penchant for green spectacles. Bombay has been dished properly and the question with Bombay Protectionists is why on earth this restless front-bencher does not confine himself to shoes about his size? The amended resolution will lie like a cork thrust into the bottle. It blocks the way and you can't take it out. "What have you to say, prisoner, before the passing of the sentence?" "Nothing my lord, except to consider the extreme youth of my Counsel."

RAJAS THAN BRAHMAN SAMMELAN

The Secretary of the Rajasthan Brahman Sammelan writes from Ramgarh Sethan, Sikar :—

At the general meeting held on the 22nd ultimo, it was decided to celebrate the Fourth Anniversary of the Sammelan from the 4th to the 6th April 1923, (both days inclusive) under the Presidentship of Pt. Girdhar Sharma Chaturvedi Vyakarnachaya, Nagashastri, well-known preacher of Sanatan Dharma and the Principal, Sanatandharma College, Lahore, at Ramgarh Sethan (Sikar). All are requested to attend Sammelan clad in pure Khaddar.

The Reception Committee has been duly formed. The following are the elected members of the Reception Committee :—Pt. Balchandra Shastri Vidyavachaspati, Chairman; Pt. Rameshwarji, Pt. Baldeoparsadji Shastri and Pt. Bansidharji Visharad, Secretaries.

RANGOON NEWS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, March 1.

The local manager of the Scindia Navigation Co. denies the rumour that company had been purchased by British India Coy.

M. S. Vedamutri, Editor, Rangoon "Daily News" announces his candidature for the Council of State vacancy.

The Rangoon Corporation Finance Committee has rejected the proposal for compulsory registration of servants submitted by a European Lady.

The Finance Committee decided to submit to the Minister in Charge of Excise, the correspondence with the Collector on the Excise programme, complaining that the Collector has disregarded consistently the opinions of the Advisory Committee.

KHILAFAT PROPAGANDA AT SITAMARHI.

The Secretary Khilafat Committee, Sitamarhi, sends the following under date 24th February :—

Since the break up of the Lausanne Conference the Mohammadans are feeling greatly aggrieved at the unjust attitude of the British representative towards the Turks and Islam which only threatens the peace of the world. Meetings have been held in every part of the Sub-Division and town strongly protesting against the British attitude and expressing their wholehearted preparedness for the protection of their sacred Khilafat and religion. Khilafat Ashra is being observed and especial prayers have been offered in all the Juma Masjids of the town and mofassil for the success of Turkish arms, Mustafa Kamal Pasha, Khalifa and Islam.

REMOVAL OF LAWRENCE STATUE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Mar. 2.

In the course of a letter to the Press Sir Ganga Ram says that the agitation about the removal of the Lord Lawrence Statue is assuming a dangerous turn and he therefore suggests Government to get the existing inscription removed and order the engraving of a new inscription "Lord Lawrence a Statesman and a Soldier," leaving the sword and pen alone as it would then mean that the sword was the emblem of a soldier and the pen was the emblem of a statesman.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	Day of month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	h. m.
St	3	m 11 27	28 7	3	m 5 19	16 7
		23 56	30 10		17 18	15 21
S	4	m —	—	4	m 6 5	15 9
		12 56	29 2		18 10	15 2
M	5	m 0 33	30 2	5	m 6 42	15 3
		12 53	29 5		18 49	15 8
Tu	6	m 1 9	29 11	6	m 7 20	15 1
		13 38	29 2		19 33	16 7
W	7	m 1 59	29 2	7	m 8 5	15 5
		14 28	28 5		20 21	17 9
Th	8	m 2 36	28 1	8	m 8 53	16 0
		15 25	27 6		21 18	19 2
F	9	3 23	26 11	9	m 9 43	16 11
		16 26	26 7		22 32	2 6

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd Mar. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.973 inches.
Temperature of Air	77.6 degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.7 "
Dew Point	69.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.757 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.6 "
Minimum temperature of Air	73.1 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	WNW,E,WNW,NW.
Movement of wind from midnight. to midnight	127 miles

"DESTINY REVEALED."

Wonderful future events for 1 year with full Character Delineation costs Re. 1 only 3 years' reading Rs. 2. Send time and date of birth or time writing the letter.

Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliva, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922 :—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to—THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

FOURTEENTH EXTRA MEETING.

KNIGHT OF CLONMEL WINS THE FOXHILL PLATE.

Except in the Members' Stand which was again almost deserted, the attendance in the other enclosures was very large at the fourteenth extra meeting. A cool breeze tempered the heat and capital sport was witnessed. There were nine interesting events on the card,—four for Arab and five for English horses. The big race of the day was won by Knight of Clonmel who beat Magical Mike easily. Again this horse made an effort to beat his field. As we have said before this horse appears to belong to a superior class and we shall not be surprised to see him do great things in Poona if all goes well with him. In this race Silver Balm caused a certain amount of surprise by running well all the way Last time when he raa in an inferior field he was in the ruck and many believed him to be "over." An incident that caused a good deal of discontent was the disqualification of Medlesome in the Houghton Plate. This horse actually won by one length, but an objection was lodged against him and the race was given to Glass Rock—the nature of the objection was not notified, as should have been done. What really happened nobody, of course, can say as the horse was seen to come easily in the straight

The Bandra Plate split into three divisions, was the first event of the day. The first division saw Alder a hot favourite who ran nowhere and Moyeed of Madras fame win by a neck from Ornate who moved up very late.

The second was annexed by Sooria trained by that astute trainer M. Nusserwanjee who has taken the patience of job over this animal. It will be remembered that this animal was the best among the newly landed of last year. He broke down hopelessly was fired in both legs and it was thought by many to be a waste of time to make anything out of this animal again. It is feared that yesterday's effort has again strained the animal very much.

The third event was won by Naseeb, now the property of H. H. The Maharajah of Kolhapur in a most convincing manner. This newly landed made hacks of his field who were all mostly old performers. This gives us an idea of the abilities of Certainty who beat him hollow on Wednesday last—who will be able to stand Certainty even in the second division?

The Brocklesby Stakes saw only five starters out. Whispering was whispered all over as the horse in the race. She proved it though she allowed Happy Times to run on sufferance most of the journey.

There was some trouble at start in the Houghton Plate of 1 mile for horses in the 3rd Division, Mirabelle and Sensford were responsible for the great delay and false starts when at last there were sent away Royal Jewel and Sensford showed the way to Glass Rock and Meddlesome. Many thought that Royal Jewel would last but she gave up in the straight. As we have already said, Meddlesome won but was disqualified for reasons unknown. Sagittarius disappointed this time.

Four declined in the Foxhill Plate of mile for horses in the 2nd Division. A good field paraded in which Knight of Clonmel and Magical Mike were well fancied. As stated already Knight of Clonmel outclassed his field as soon as he was asked to make his effort. Magical Mike tried his level best but proved no match for that good horse. Whit Week was done up in the straight and Silver Balm ran well.

The next event on the programme was The Sledmere Handicap of 6 furlongs for horses in the 2nd division. A number of horses were fancied in this race. Golden Fancy was heavily supported but was beaten by Czarda who proved a bit too good for her. Husky placed third.

A large field galloped in the 5 furlong event for Horses in the 3rd division. This was the March Plate which attracted a good entry. Eudorette won this race in convincing style from Milk Maid.

Trade Mark, the favourite, disappointed large following in the Bassein Plate of 6 furlongs for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd divisions. This race was won by Waterloo who defeated White Boy who ran for the first time in this class. He ran a good second.

There were many absentees among "the knights of the pigskin" yesterday. Trahan was seen in the saddle for the first time this season. He won a good race on Eudorette. Hewitt bagged three wins for his stable. Among the others. Bullock, Audas, Burn Lambert and Meekings had a win each.

Details:—

THE BANDRA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; and third Rs. 200. For Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Mr Ahmed Hazamy's MOYEED 9-6 Bullock
Mr E A Peerbhoy's ORNATE 9-11 Lambert
Mr Syed Naji's SIR JAMAL 8-13 Clarke ...
Messrs Syed Mustapha and Kuchickali's TOONAH 8-13 Bowley .....
Not run:—Anit.

The race:—They were despatched to a level start. Kapurthala at once went to the front followed by Ziab, Sir Jamal, Ornate, Toonah and Moyeed. Alder and Halal were both running in the bunch. At the 4th furlong Ziab took command. Moyeed improved his positio here. Ziab entered the straight slightly ahead of Sir Jamal. Moyeed came on the outside and passed them. Ornate made a strong bid near home but Moyeed won comfortably by a neck. 1½ lengths between second and third, 2 lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 53 2/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 249½; Places Rs. 89, Rs. 33 and Rs. 49.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 94; Places Rs. 29½, Rs. 18 and Rs. 21½.

Favourite:—Alder.

Trainer:—Ahmed Hazamy.

THE BANDRA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; and third Rs. 200. For Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Mr S Dhunjibhoy's SOORIA 9-6 Audas .....
Mr Noble's MUSLAT 9-7 Lambert .....
Mr E M Sulleman's SINNAN 8-1 Aldridge
A. R. Dakell's SUGGAR, 9-3 Trahan 4

Not run:—Bayrukdar.

The race:—A good start. When they settled down Muslat was in command. Then came Dijla, Sinnan, Honeysuckle, Black Guinea, Sooria and Sugger. At tht 4th furlong Dijla was slightly in front of Muslat. Sooria had moved up here. Sooria and Muslat entered the straight abreast. The two fought it out the whole way up the straight and when they past the post Sooria was ahead in front of Muslat. Sinnan was third 2½ lengths behind and Sugger fourth 2 lengths behind.

Time:—1 minute 52 2/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 56. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 17½, and Rs. 81.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 32½; Places Rs. 11½, Rs. 8½ and Rs. 33½.

Favourite:—Muslat.

Trainer:—M. Nusserwanji.

THE BANDRA PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1.020; second Rs. 300 and third Rs. 200. For Arabs in the 3rd Division.

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's NASEEB 9-0 Hewitt .....
Mr M Goculdass' GULMARG 9-7 Lambert
Mr. Faeyad Sulleman's SAHAB 8-11 Bowley
Mr Ebrahim Kadum's FARHAN 8-5 Burn

Not run:—Hoomedi.

The race:—As soon as they were released Naseeb shot out and assumed a good lead from Farhan, Mujbil, Hadid, Gulmarg and Canild ron. At the 4th furlong Naseeb increased his lead, the rest of the field was now bunched up. Nearing the bend Naseeb was racing on his own. He went up the straight at an easy pace and won with ridiculous ease by 8 lengths. Gulmarg was the only horse who tried to make a show and was second 4 lengths in front of Sahab who displaced Farhan near home by a head.

Time:—1 minute 53 2/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 19½; Places Rs. 12½, Rs. 15½ and Rs. 30½.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 10½; Places Rs. 6½ Rs. 8 and Rs. 16½.

Favourite:—Naseeb.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE BROCKLESBY STAKES.—Distance furlongs 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; and third Rs. 1,000. For horses 3 and 4 years old only in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's WHISPERING 9-5 Hewitt .....
Mr Eve's HAPPY TIMES 7-7 Clarke .....
Mr C N Wadia's COLEBY 9-5 Lambert ...
S S Akkasaheb Mahaaraj's KRISHNA KUMARI 7-1 O'Connor .....
Not run:—Starboard, Rowardennan, Irrigate and Expectant.

The race:—This small field was sent off without delay. Krishna Kumari streaked ou in front of Happy Times, Whispering and Coleby. Corisande was far behind. After they had gone a furlong Happy Times went to the front the rest coming in the same order. This order was maintained till the bend where Whispering moved up. Happy Times came into the straight first but was overhauled by Whispering who won without much effort by 1 length. The same distance between secon and third, 2 lengths third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 16 1/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 16; Places Rs. 12, and Rs. 15½.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 8½; Places Rs. and Rs. 11.

Favourite:—Whispering.

Trainer: Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE HOUGHTON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; and third Rs. 500. A Handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr K Lalji's GLASS ROCK 9-1 Burn .....
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's ROYAL JEWEL 7-8 Hewitt .....
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's NEAP TIDE 9-10 McPherson .....
The Maharaja of Keshvanagar's MEDDLESOME 8-4 Thompson .....
Not run:—Golden Treasury, Hairspring, Allensmore II.

The race:—The start was delayed considerably on account of Sensford and Mirabelle who were giving trouble. After a couple of false starts they got away well. Royal Jewel showed the way to Sensford, Glass Rock, Sagittarius and Neap Tide. Woorali was left but he caught up his field after they had covered a couple of furlongs. At the 3rd furlong Royal Jewel was still in front Sensford had now dropped back. Meddlesome improved his position here. Royal Jewel came into the straight first hotly pursued by Glass Rock. The latter was gaining the better when Meddlesome came strong on the rails and passed them an easy winner by 1 length, a short head between second and third, 3/4 length third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 40 3/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 63½; Places Rs. 24½, Rs. 33 and Rs. 20.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 57. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 14 and Rs. 9½.

Favourite: Sagittarius and Meddlesome.

Trainer:—A. R. Mahomed.

THE FOXHILL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr M Goculdass' KNIGHT OF CLONMEL 8-12 Lambert .....
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's MAGICAL MIKE 8-0 Hewitt .....
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's SILVER BALM II 8-0 Aldridge .....
Mr Hammond's WHIT WEEK 8-4 Audas ...
Not run:—Coleby, Golden Fancy and Misri Lal.

The race:—They were sent away to a good start. Whit Week led on the rails from Crab Apple, Magical Mike, Silver Balm and Knight of Clonmel. Right Royal and Starboard were running in the bunch. Crab Apple retired at the 3rd furlong. Magical Mike here drew level with Whit Week. The two came into the straight together where Whit Week was done with. Magical Mike was going strong but succumbed to the hot challenge of Knight of Clonmel who won comfortably by 3/4 length 1½ lengths second and third, 1 length third and fourth.

Time: 1 minute 39 1/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 30½; Places Rs. 17, Rs. 35, and Rs. 75½.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 13; Places Rs. 8, Rs. 19½ and Rs. 35½.

Favourite:—Knight of Clonmel.

Trainer:—J. Robinson.

THE SLEDMERE HANDICAP.—Distance furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr M Goculdass' CZARDA, 7-8, S J Meekings .....
Mr C N Wadia's GOLDEN FANCY, 8-1, Lambert 2
Mr S B Muncherji's HUSKY, 7-11, Hewitt 3
Mr Kelso's CRUSHED GLASS, 8-11, McPherson 4
Not run:—Starboard, Miss Evans, Daphnis.

The race:—Murmansk was the last to get away. Czarda cut the pace from Golden Fancy, Cintra, Crushed Glass, Mimi and Husky. Volsure was running in the rack with Murmansk. They came round the bend in this order. Golden Fancy made desperate efforts to get on terms with Czarda, but she could make no impression. Won by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths, ¾ ne k.

Time:—1 min. 14 4/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 64-8; Places Rs. 23-8, Rs. 16 and Rs. 21.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. ; Places Rs. 13, Rs. 9 and Rs. 11-8.

Favourite:—Golden Fancy.

Trainer:—J Robinson.

THE MARCH PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr P B Avasia's EUDORETTE, 8-10, Trahan 1
Mr B A Badsha's MILK MAID, 7-4, Donnelly 2
Mr M Goculdass' SAUCE, 8-4, Lambert ... 3
Mr Noble's MUSK RAT, 7-5, Clarke .....
Not run:—Glass Rock, Woorali, Meddlesome, Lady Loo, Floral Fete.

The race:—For the first couple of furlongs it was hard to tell who was leading. When they came nearer, Ceremony was leading on the outside, from Eudorette, Milk Maid, Musk Rat and Danzig. Bouillotte was in the bunch. Near home Eudorette shot out and won with a lot to spare by 2½ lengths. ½ length separated second and third. Sauce moved up late and displaced Musk Rat by a neck.

Time:—1 min. 1/5 sec.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 67-8; Places Rs. 55, Rs. 53 and Rs. 16.

2nd Tote caid:—Win Rs. ; Places Rs. 39-8, Rs. 15 and Rs. 9.

Favourite:—Danzig.

Trainer:—P J Firth.

THE BASSEIN PLATE.—Distance 6 fur longs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's WATERLOO, 8-11. Hewitt .....
Messrs Noble and S Rustomjee's WHITE BOY, 7-3, Clarke .....
Messrs Ebrahim Kadum and Goolam Ali's ANDOLIS, 9-10, Thompson .....
Mr Heath's HATCHEL, 8-3, Aldridge .....

Not run:—Mentor, Nevermind.

The race:—They were sent away to a fair start. Silver Streak held a slight lead from White Boy, Apollo, Waterloo, Kooleb, Trade Mark and Hatchel. At the 3rd furlong White Boy joined Silver Streak and came into the straight first. Silver Streak was done with here. Waterloo challenged White Boy up the straight. A hard tussle ensued Waterloo winning by a head. Andolis made a strong bid near home, but was too late. 1½ lengths between second and third, a neck between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 23 3/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 80; Places Rs. 25-8, Rs. 58-8 and Rs. 87.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. ; Places Rs. 12, Rs. 34 and Rs. 41.

Favourite:—Red Flower.

CALCUTTA RACES

CALCUTTA, March 3.

THE HARINGTON PLATE. Distance abou 2 miles.

Mr. Lindsay's TYCOON 10-10 Murrel .....
Mr. Gilford's JOYSHIP 11-9, Callanan .....
Mr. Brendon's CYLLA 11-2 Baker .....
Messrs. Gregson and O'Cock's Bachelor's Vanity 9-7 Bloss .....
Totalizators paid Rs. 36 for win; Rs. 15-8, Rs. 22 an dRs. 16 for places.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE. (Div. III.) Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Brown's SIR ISAAC 8-10 Kenny .....
Mr. Bhargava's WHITE POPPY 9-8 Bloss
Mr. Ghosh's ONE TWO MUCH 9-0 Harrison
Mr. Norton's Grab 8-11 O'Brien .....
Totalizators paid Rs. 38-8 for win and Rs. 15-8, Rs. 19 and Rs. 13 for places.

THE FAREWELL PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Porrito's NICARAGUA 8-5 Barnett ...
Mrs. Wilberforce and Mr. Cromwell's POLLY HOPKINS 7-13, (car 8-2) Sleigh .....
Mr. Ever's HAKGALLA 8-10 Northmore ...
Nadab Bahadur of Murshidabad's Eagles Way 8-6, Kenny .....
Totalizators paid Rs. 273-8 for win and Rs. 70 Rs. 29 and Rs. 22-8 for places.

THE FAREWELL PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Conningham's CATLING 8-1 Bloss .....
Mr. Rossco's ALL CLEAR 8-1, O'Brien ... 2
Mr. Collingwod's FIB 9-2 Hutchins .....
Mr. Tutw er's FAIR HELEN 8-1 Firth ...
Totalizators paid Rs. 87 for win and Rs. 18 Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 16-8 for places.

THE MEMORIAL PLATE. Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. Gujadhar's PRAGUE 7-0 (car 7-6) Firth
Messrs. Donetil and Hartley's KILCLOON 8-8 Baker .....
Nawabzada A. K. Khan's THE LARK 8-8, Ritchie .....
Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad's Wedding Ring 9-6, O'Brien .....
Totalizators paid Rs. 694 for win and Rs. 89-8 Rs. 46-8 and Rs. 16 for places.

THE FAREWELL PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Dee's LUSSKAR 8-2 Barret 1
Mr. Sontar's SHAPELY 8-6, Dobie .....
Mr. Thomas' GALLEY LAW 8-8, Northmore
Capt. Sandford's Luana 7-10 Vick 4
Totalizators paid Rs. 94-8 for win and Rs. 26-8 Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 95-8 for places.

THE GOODBYE PLATE. Div. I. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Meerza's GEISHA GIRL 8-9 Hutchins 1
Mr. Lander's THUMERSTONE 8-6 Seastream
Mr. Das' Bluster 8-6, Sleigh 3
Mr. Sontar's HEROIC 8-7 Dobie 4
Totalizators paid Rs. 57 for win and Rs. 19 Rs. 33 and Rs. 40-8 for places.

THE GOODBYE PLATE. (Div II. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Raikut's DYNAMO 8-8 Walker .....
Mr. Lander's ASHBEDE 9-3 Hutchins .....
Mr. Galstaun's MAYBOLE 8-10 Harrison ...
Mr. Sontar's Mount Arrarat 8-11 Dobi e... 4
Totalizators paid Rs. 51 for win and Rs. 23 Rs. 19 and Rs. 30-8 for places.

FOOTBALL AT BELFAST.

SCOTLAND BEATS IRELAND.

LONDON, Mar. 4.

In a stormy weather at Belfast yesterday, 35,000 people watched Scotland defeating Ireland on the rainsoaked ground in the Association Football Match. The visitors quickly attacked and continued to press the Irish halves who had continually to fall back on the defensive. Ireland later improved and forced a couple of corners. After a period of eleven play, Scotland bombarded the Irish goal, which twice escaped by inches. No score was registered before the interval. When the game restarted, Ireland had the better of opening the exchanges and there was a desperate struggle in the front of the Scottish goal, the ball being twice headed across the goal mouth, but eventually being kicked behind. After 24 minutes Scotland furiously attacked, but the Irish goal-keeper twice saved in a brilliant style. The third time, however, Wilson, centre-forward for the Scots, scored a goal. Ireland made stern efforts to equalise, but the Scottish Defence held out against them.

The final score: Scotland—1 goal. Ireland—nil.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS.

LONDON, March 3.

The following are the results of to-day's matches in the League:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Middlesbrough two, Arsenal nil.
Aston Villa two, Huddersfield one.
Preston two, Birmingham three.
Newcastle five, Blackburn one.
Liverpool three, Bolton nil.
Burnley three, Stoke two.
Chelsea one, Cardiff City one.
Oldham Athletic one, Everton nil.
Tottenham three, Manchester City ont.
Nottingham nil, West Bromwich four.
Sheffield United three, Sunderland one.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bury four, Derby County one.
Clapton Orient nil, Fulham two.
Coventry City one, Blackpool two.
Leeds two, Hull City two.
Manchester City one, Southampton two.
Port Vale one, Bradford City two.
Rotherham one, Notts County nil.
South Shields two, Barnsley nil.
Stockport two, Crystal Palace two.
West Ham two, Wednesday one.
Wolverhampton one, Leicester Two.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION

Ashington two, Accrington five.
Bradford nil, Wrexham one.
Crewe four, Stalybridge one.
Durham three, Hartlepols two.
Grimsby Town two, Southport one.
Halifax Town one, Rochdale nil.
Transmere two, Darlington two.
Walsall thrte, Barcow one.
Wigan nine, Lincoln City one.
Chesterfield one, Nelson two.

(SOUTHERN SECTION.)

Aberdare Athletic three, Watford one.
Brighton one, Plymouth nil.
Bristol City one, Northampton nil.
Gillingham nil, Bristol Rovers one.
Luton Town two, Southend nil.
Milwall one, Merthyr nil.
Norwich City one, New Port one.
Portsmouth three, Exeter City four.
Queen's Park Rangers one, Reading nil.
Swansea Town nil, Brentford nil.
Swindon two, Charlton nil.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

The following are the results of the matches played to-day in the Scottish League:—

Airdrieonian four, Kilmarnock one.
Ayr United one, Dundee nil.
Celtic one, Alloa nil.
Falkirk one, Hearts nil.
Hibernians two, Aberdeen nil.
Morton three, Hamilton one.
Motherwell one, Albion Rovers nil.
Rangers two, Clyde one.
St. Mirren one, Partick Thistle nil.
Third Lanark two, Raith Rovers one.—Reuter.

RUGBY MATCH AT TWICKENHAM.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

In the Rugby match at Twickenham to-day the Navy beat the Army by 16 points against 11.—Reuter.

SOCCER MATCH.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

In the soccer match at Belfast Scotland beat Ireland by one goal against nil.—Reuter.

AMATEUR BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, Mar. 4.

The final scores in the Amateur Billiards Championship at Thurston's Hall yesterday were:—

W. McLeod—3,000.

Graham Symes, the holder,—2,867.—Reuter.

CRICKET AT SYDNEY.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

Sydney.—There was an attendance of 13,000 people when the match between the M.C.C. and New South Wales was resumed to-day; the weather was fine. New South Wales continued their batting and were all out for 314. Bardsley made 90, Taylor 73 and Kippax 59 not out. Freeman took 4 for 99 and Gibson 8 for 140. The M.C.C. opened their second innings and had made 62 for loss of one wicket at the close of the day's play.—Reuter.

AT CAPE TOWN.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

Cape Town.—The M.C.C. played here the last match of their tour to-day which drew 6 000 spectators including the Prince and Princess of Connaught. The weather was fine and the wicket good. The Western Province made 118, Jupp taking 4 for 31. The M.C.C. have made 183 for 5 wickets, Sandham scoring 38 and Fender 33.—Reuter.

M. C. C. vs. NEW SOUTH WALES.

LONDON, March 2.

Sydney.—Four thousand people witnessed the match between the M. C. C. and the New South Wales. The weather was fine and the wicket good. The M. C. C. made 275, Chapman scored 91. He played a brilliant game and gave no chance. He scored seven fours and was at the wicket for 119 minutes. Brand made 60 and Hartley 48. The New South Wales have made 18 for the loss of no wicket.—Reuter.

N, INDIA CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

EUROPEANS VS. HINDUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 3.

To-day was the fourth day in the northern India Quadrangular Cricket Tournament, and the match between Hindus and Europeans began at 11-30 a.m. in a splendid weather. More than 3,000 spectators were present and the people were keenly looking forward to the play of Rhodes and Kilner. The Europeans won the toss and elected to bat first. Captain Green and Higgins opened the innings amidst cheers, but they had not played long when Green with his score at five was caught and Higgins was run out with ten to his credit. Kilner and Salter (Captain) continued the innings, and both played delightful cricket hitting several fours. The runs came in steadily and the score reached 87 when Kilner was bowled by Briglal. Rhodes then joined Salter and the score rose rapidly when a change in the bowling was tried. Vishnunath with his third ball clean bowled Salter. The score was now 132, Salter having contributed 38. Captain Shaw, who joined Rhodes, was, with his score at two nicely caught by the wicket-keeper Boota Ram. Wicket after wicket fell after this in quick succession only Rhodes keeping up his end without much trouble. The score was now 139 for five wickets, but Alexander and Captain Smyth were soon accounted for. The score rose to 200 but soon after Rhodes who was playing steadily for more than 3 hours was beautifully caught by Ramchand at the leg, the performance being warmly applauded by the crowd. Rhodes retired with 70 runs to his credit, the top score. The rest of the wickets fell quickly and the total score of the Europeans was 218.

The Hindus went in at 5-15 p.m. The first two wickets fell quickly Premnath being bowled by Kilner. Onkar Nath and Boota Ram then continued to play steadily At 5-55 just before the close of the match Rhodes began bowling but with no success. Stumps were drawn soon after. With the overnight's score of 23 for 2 wickets down the Hindus continued their first innings to-day, but met with a bad luck. The whole team was disposed of within an hour and a quarter with the total of only 54 runs. Wicket after wicket fell in succession before the excellent bowling of Rhodes and Kilner. Onkarnath was the only player in the Hindu team who played a good game, his score being highest viz. 14. Rhodes took 3 wickets for 6 runs. Roy Kilner took 6 for 16 runs. The Yorkshire pair bowled beautifully, and the fielding of the Europeans was equally good. Bocta Ram, one of the best players of the Hindus was beautifully caught by Hobson, and Basheswar Nath, Captain met the same fate at the hands of Smyth.

Though Europeans had made 218 runs in the 1st innings yet they decided to play the 2nd innings, and the first pair Huggins and Hobron went to bat at about 1 p.m. Huggins played an excellent game and hit several times. His score was 30. When Captain Green joined Hobson the score rose steadily, but the Gloucestershire player was bowled by Bansi Ram with a score of 43. He returned from the field amidst cheers. Alexander played a steady and good game and scored 20 runs. Shaw and Smyth played steadily and quickly added to the score, but Smyth was run out while attempting to take 5 runs off a leg-bye. Salter then joined Shaw at 5/10. Vishwanath the underhand bowler now began bowling and Salter was again bowled to-day by Vishwanath. Roy Kilner now joined Rhodes and went on hitting on all sides. At 5-45 loud cheering showed that the score was 200. The stumps were drawn at 6 p.m. when the Yorkshire pair were playing in good form. The scores were as follows:—

HINDU 1ST. INNINGS.

Onkarnath c Captain Green b Rhodes	14
Boota Ram c Hobson b Kilner	4
Walaiti Ram b Kilner	4
Brijlal b Kilner	2
Bansi Ram 1, b, w Kilner	0
Ramchand c Shaw b Rhodes	0
Vishwanath b Kilner	5
Basheshwar Nath c Smyth b Rhodes	4
Jagannath not out	0
Prem Nath b Kilner	3
Extras	15
Total.	51

Bowling analysis:—Puckle 1 for 14, Kilner 6 for 16, Rhodes 3 for 6.

EUROPEAN INNINGS.

Higgins (Hit wicket,) B. Brijlal	30
Hobson, lbw. B. Brijlal	19
Captain Green b Bansi Ram	43
Alexander b Bansi Ram	20
Shawcaught and bowled Brijlal	18
Smyth run out	19
Salter b Vishwanath Hoon	16
Rhodes not out	23
Roy Kilner not out	4
Extras	24
Total (for 7 wickets.)	215

DRUG DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The Secretary, Third District Conference, Drug, wires under date Fembruary 26th:—

The Third District Conference was held yesterday under the presidentship of Pandit Ravishanker Shukla. About 6,000 people from all parts of the district attended. The President dwelt at length on the present grave political situation and eloquently appealed for carrying out the constructive programme, in particular the enrolment of volunteers and the use of khaddar. Resolutions were passed expressing gratefulness to Mahatma Gandhi and congratulating Mustafa Kemal Pasha and the Turkish Nation.

MR. MEHERJIBHAI P. MADAN.

Among the newly created J. P's in Bombay figures Mr. Meherjibhai Palanji Madan, the veteran Parsi journalist. Mr. Madan is well known in Bombay as the Editor of the "Praja Mitra and Parsi" and has been a journalist of over 40 years' standing. Mr. Madon is a sincere worker in the cause of the City and has always stood up for the rights of the people. A man of broad outlook and possessing a spirit of tolerance for all shades of opinion, Mr. Madon has earned the esteem of his fellow workers. He has also taken a leading part in all the Parsi religious controversies of his time, being eminently fitted for the task by reason of his deep study of the Parsi scriptures and a sound knowledge of Zend and Pehlvi literature.

Barwani message of Mar. 3rd says.—A grand reception was accorded to His Holiness, Sydena Moulana Taher Saifudin, High Priest of the Bora Community, when he arrived there on the 26th ultimo from Kukshi.

THE SECRET OF SWARAJ
ACCEPT THE GOSPEL OF MAHATMA GANDHI AND USE ONLY
RUSTAM
OR
Swadeshi Sarsaparilla

Those that have used European or any other Sarsaparilla are strongly recommended to try this GREAT DISCOVERY OF HAKIMI SCIENCE.

WE BOLDLY ASSERT that there is no Sarsaparilla which can be compared with it. It completely removes all impurities of blood and radically cures ulcers, gout, scrofula, etc., and all sorts of skin diseases and all kinds of troubles either in the bones or body arising from an abnormally wrong state of blood. It bestows vigour and health as well as gives new lease of life. Try this mediciue once and we are sure you will not ask for any other bloodpurifier. Price per Phial Rs. 1/8, 2 phials, Rs. 2/12, 3 phls' Rs. 4. Postage extra.

APPLY TO:—HAKIM M. HOSAIN, B. A.,
HAKIMI CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS,
P. O. INTALLY, CALCUTTA.

OBESO-THIN

Renews Energy and Vitality —

Eyes become brighter, steps become more elastic; weakness, nervousness, indigestion, languidness, shortness of breath and the many other dangerous organic ailments, peculiar to the stout, soon disappear, when you commence taking OBESO-THIN, the wonderful natural remedy for superfluous fat. If you are at all above normal, you are outraging nature; you are overtaxing your vital organs. STOP IT! Take OBESO-THIN. It is exceedingly palatable and perfectly harmless to take. A GUARANTEE ensuring FULL REFUND of COST OF TREATMENT goes with every Tin.

"I have finished the first week's treatment with great success." "Will you kindly despatch me 2-weeks' treatment." *T. M., Agra 2nd December, 1922.*

"I have taken two tins and must say I really feel lighter and more energetic." "Send me another 2 tins." *C. M., Bezwangwada, 2nd Dec., 1922.*

"I was young, but too stout." "Thanks to OBESO-THIN I once more possess the charm of youth." *B. L., Bombay, 30th Nov., 1922.*

R. V. BRIGGS & Co., Analytical Chemists, 8-B, Laal Bazar Street, Calcutta, 30th October, 1922. "We have made a careful examination of OBESO-THIN." "In our opinion it is suitable for human consumption in the manner prescribed." *R. V. BRIGGS, F.C.S., M.S.P.A.*

8-DAYS TREATMENT including necessary PILLS Rs. 6.

OBESO-THIN Co. (Dept. 7,) Post Box 2062, 3-1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

Reduced Fac-simile of Tin.

8-16

MAKES FAT PEOPLE LEAN

PLEA FOR UNITY.

SJT. GANGADHAR RAO'S ADDRESS.

GHATKOPAR CONFERENCE.

The Bombay Suburban District Conference was held on Saturday at Ghatkopar in a fine Khadi pandal in the presence of a large audience. There were three hundred delegates, and the members of the Reception Committee numbered about 700 to 800. Mr. G. B. Deshpande presided, and Mr. V. J. Patel was the chairman of the Reception Committee. In the beginning there were some national songs sung by girls and others.

MR V. J. PATEL'S SPEECH.

Mr. V. J. Patel then said this was the first District Conference and the honour of holding it had fallen to Ghatkopar. At the Ahmedabad Congress it was decided that civil disobedience was the only effective and civilised alternative for armed rebellion, after co-operating with Government for so many years. At the time that resolution of civil disobedience was passed, many of their countrymen had already practised civil disobedience and nearly thirty to forty thousand Indians were then in jail. But subsequent events prevented the spread of the movement. When mass civil disobedience was going to be launched at Bardoli Government were in a quandary and had become nervous. The Viceroy himself was perplexed and puzzled, and the Moderates had not strengthened the hands of Government, they would have had no other alternative, but to come to terms with the nationalists. If the Moderates had not joined forces with Government, no alternative would have been left to the latter, but to give the people what they wanted. The Mahatma then gave an ultimatum to Government and was ready to launch his mass civil disobedience, but Chauri Chaura incidents again intervened, and every movement was stopped and the whole country was filled with dispair, very naturally. This gave an unnatural strength to Government and they go Mahatma Gandhi imprisoned. The speaker then referred to the appointment of the Civil Disobedience Committee and their findings the resolution of the Congress asking the country to make preparations for civil disobedience. The dissentients were of the opinion that if they began civil disobedience it must be a fight to the finish, and that they must start non-payment of taxes at the same time. After referring to the differences and other things, the speaker said there were no differences among the leaders about the constructive part of the programme. Why then were they not doing their best to forward the work of the nation. He hoped the truce declared between the two parties would continue after April and that they would work in their own way without interfering with each other. But should civil disobedience begin after two months they might rest assured that the minority would join hands with the majority and fight the battle to a finish. The members of the minority party were not opposed to civil disobedience or N.C.O. What they wanted to do was to fight the battle to a finish without stopping to reckon the consequence. The aims of both the parties were to compel the Government to come to terms with the people.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. Deshpande said when he came to know that Mr. Patel was the chairman of the Reception Committee he readily accepted their invitation to preside over the Conference. They would thus prove to the world that two opposing parties could work together for the good of the country. This was the first Conference after the compromise of Allahabad, and he hoped this compromise would remain for ever, for the sake of their country. It was not a truce for two months only, it was a truce for ever. They did not agree to a compromise simply with a view to postponing their entry into the Council for a couple of months. The compromise was for the purpose for bringing about a calm atmosphere in the country, and whether civil disobedience was adopted or not, that atmosphere and friendship should remain for ever. He was glad of Mr. Patel's assurance that his party would not lag behind if civil disobedience once began. They had great leaders in the country who were quite able to take the lead in a civil divobedience movement, and he was sure with that help they would be able to carry their fight to a finish, in the absence of Mahatma Gandhi. His party did not like to lag behind, but they wanted to be in advance and take all possible risks. No one had decided yet that after two months they would be bound to adopt civil-disobedience. Provided all their preparations were complete, they would surely begin the movement. Diplomacy was of no use in such movements, for they hated that very word. But he wanted Mr. Patel's services to be used not for the purpose of tormenting the Ministers or Members of the Council, but to take the lead in the country and carry their movement to a success. He wanted Mr. Patel to use his gifts in the service of the country and not waste them in the Council. He himself was disappointed when the Bardoli resolution was adopted at first, but they soon realised the difficulties of the Mahatma and they came to the firm resolve that they would only carry forward the movement of the Mahatma and nothing else. People wanted to fight the Government, and, therefore, said there was no fight in the constructive programme. But personally he he did not look at it from that point of view. Civil disobedience was only the apex of their constructive work. After doing their constructive work, if they went to jail or suffered death, that would give greater incentive to the country, and, therefore, constructive work was of prime importance. They did not want every one to go to jail, but only such men as had finished their part of the constructive progragramme.

THE BARDOLI DECISION.

It was stated by some that because the Mahatma had held back his hands at Bardoli he had gained unpopularity among the people, and that Government was therefore emboldened enough to imprison him. Personally he did not think so. He was always their leader and they would always revere him. Government were waiting to quash the movement, because they knew that many leaders were masquerading themselves as followers of the Mahatma without believing in his principles or doing his constructive programme of the work. The greatest work ever done by the Mahatma during the last three years, he thought, was his Bardoli resolution stopping civil disobedience. Did they want to go forward without preparing themselves for the advance? What would have been the result, in that case? Government found that Mahatma Gandhi was too honest and shrewd and too far seeing for them and they at once clapped him into jail. Once the constructive programme was completed by them there would have been not one Bardoli, but ten, all over the country. If Mahatma Gandhi had become unpopular why at all was he put into jail? Did his imprisonment show that he was powerless in the country? If Government knew that his followers would try to go into the Councils, did the people think that the Mahatma would have been arrested by Government? Mr. Kalelker had told the Government that it was the duty of every one to create unrest in the country, and the Mahatma's son asked Government to punish him and not to warn him merely. What was that mental attitude due to? Was not the Mahatma responsible for that attitude of theirs? Mahatma Gandhi was sure that he could complete the constructive programme in a short time, and then take up civil disobedience, which would then have succeeded beyond their wildest dreams. The Bardoli resolutions themselves were not responsible for the hopelessness which had spread all over the country, but it was the apathy of the leaders and the suspicion in their minds which made the people doubt the efficacy of the programme. Because they had not carried out their part of the work, the Mahatma had to stay his hands. How could they carry on foreign propaganda in strangelands when they were merely slaves of the British?

THE CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

Sivil Disobedience could not replace the constructive programme for the constructive programme was even more important than the former, and was the duty of every one to carry out the programme to a finish. When they had collected their fifty thousand volunteers and the required sum of money, they would go to the leaders of the minority party and ask them to take the leadership which was waiting for them. They wanted all parties to join them in the civil disobedience movement. The banner of liberty once unfurled by the Mahatma could never be allowed to lie in the dust; it should pass from hand to hand, until it was firmly planted on the citadel of Swaraj. Did they think that by going into the Councils they would carry their work to a finish? He thought not. The British Government were dominating them in every sphere of their lives, and they must get rid of that hypnotism. Some Maharashtrians thought that spinning was a work which was only to be done by women and not men! What could he say of such men! It was the duty of Indians to free themselves from that influence and work for the regeneration of the country. If they thought out all the problems of the country, they would surely come to the conclusion that the constructive programme was the one panacea for all their ills. Those who wanted a stimulant to encourage them in their work, had that in the incarceration of the Mahatmat. What greater stimulant could they wish for than the imprisonment of the Mahatma. And yet some people ridiculed their whole programme altogether, and did nothing but talk. There was a great deal of constructive work to be done, yet, before they could take up civil disobedience, and that work they had to carry out to a finish. Some people said that the Mahatma was all right otherwise, but that he was not a practical man. But his whole programme, the speaker thought, was designed by a practical man for practical men and there was nothing theoretical about it. Only because they had not done their part of the work they had not succeeded. Once their mind was purified, once they were joined together by ties of love, once they were united together by a common bond of fellowship they would win Swaraj. Towards that unity only their constructive programme would lead them, and, therefore, he asked them to follow that programme conscientiously and fully.

NEED MEN AND MONEY.

If the Viceroy was no longer puzzled now, it was because they were not carrying out the constructive programme and were asking for a fighting programme. But he hoped the country would gather together the 50,000 volunteers necessary and collect Rs. 25 lakhs and show to their leaders how earnest they were. Deshabandhu Das wanted to have some more effective signs on their part of their earnestness, and the speaker hoped that after they had finished the programme they could prove how earnest they really were. It was not a question of money or volunteers alone. He feared their leaders lacked self-confidence; and because they had no confidence in their own selves, they had become so hopeless of the future. He wanted to tell them that it was not a fact that they were going to start civil disobedience on the 1st of May; what they wanted to do first was to carry out their construcive programme to a finish. He was afraid this want of confidence in themselves would ruin them, and it was their first duty to restore that confidence at once. They wanted unity; they wanted self-confidence; they wanted friendship; and when they had succeeded in that, they would really reach their goal in a short time. He appealed to them for the necessary funds to make up the Rs. 25 lakhs, required by the Congress. It was for the rich merchants of Bombay and of Ghatkoper to come to the help of the country if they believed in the Mahatma in this time of need. Let them send a message to the Mahatma in jail, that he might rest assured in jail, because his followers who were yet free were carrying on his work unflinchingly in the right spirit and right way, and that they would never stop until their goal was reached. But let them do their duty, and never fail in it. Only a few days were left for them to do their duty, and let them not fail in it.

DONATIONS.

He then announced the following donations: Messrs. Hajindas Amulakh Rs. 1,000; Rattanji Jiwandas Rs. 1,000; Dhanji Mavji Rs. 1,000; Changanlal Mansukhalal Rs. 500; Shivji Chaturbhuj one diamond ring; Maganlal Maneklal Rs. 501; Mrs. Savitagouri Vadilal Rs. 501; Mr. Parbhudas Shevkaran Rs. 1001; one gentleman Rs. 500; Pranalal Sakarchand Rs. 251, Pranlal Kalidas Rs. 251. There were other donations amounting to about Rs. 500 in addition.

The Conference then adjourned till Sunday.

SUNDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

When the Conference met again on Sunday afternoon. Mr. G. B. Deshpande presiding, the following five resolution were put from the chair and passed unanimously.

(1) This Conference places on record its respectful appreciation of the services of Mahatma Gandhi to the cause of India and humanity by his message of Truth and non-violence and reiterates its entire faith in the principles of non-violent non-co-operation inaugurated by him for the achievement of Indian freedom.

(2) The Conference reaffirmed its faith in the constructive programme laid down at Ahmedabad. Bardoli and Gaya,, asked the Congress Committee to carry on a vigorous propaganda towards its success.

(3) This Conference records with pride and admiration its appreciation of the Akali martyrs for their having set an unparalleled and noble example of ideal Satyagraha as well as of the Mulshi Mavalas and other Satyagrahis for the protection of the Motherland.

(4) This Conference records wih admiration the services rendered by Gazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha to the cause of Islam and Jegirat-ul-Arab, and declares its admiration to continue the struggle until a satisfactory solution of the cause of Khilafat is arrived at.

(5) The Conference placed on record its deep sense of sorrow at the death of Messrs. T. M. Karani P. R. Nayda, S. N. Mehta and Kunverji Mehta.

CONFIRMATION OF GAYA RESOLUTION.

Mr. Mansukhalal Mehta then moved the resolution that the Conference confirmed the resolution of the Gaya Congress for the boycott of Government law courts and schools, and the compromise arrived at Allahabad between the two parties.

Mr. Mansukhlal said as long as each of them, whether he belonged to the majority party or minority party, was not ready to take part in the civil disobedience or any other movement, it was no use talking of mere abstract theories. Without work or sacrifice on their part, Swaraj was impossible. Only when they were ready to take risks, only when they were ready to court the greatest danger, only when they were ready to be in the forefront of the battle, would they get Swaraj. Men like the Mahatma were not born every day but once in a thousand years. How great must be the man who had created in India more than thirty or forty thousand heroes in a short time ready to sacrifice themselves for the country. He thought the first thing they had to do was to select the right leader and once they had found such a man they should follow him even blindly.

Mr. Samaldas Gandhi seconded.

"TAKEN THE WRONG PATH."

Mr. S. M. Paranjpe, supporting said their rulers had always taken advantage of their party quarrels and it was only proper that they should put a stop to them if they wished to raise their country to a higher level. It was Mahatma Gandhi who had brought about the necessary unity between the various communities. If the country was not prepared for civil disobedience, then it was the duty of the leaders to make it ready for that purpose, but what they had actually done was they had taken the wron gpath and advised them to go into the Councils. There was the fine example of Akalis, and also Mavalas, who had proved to the world that the country was ready for civil disobedience, yet the C. D. Committee said that the country was not ready for that step. He was afraid the Committee were ignorant of what was happening in the country. It was for the people to prove to the country and to their leaders that India was ready for civil disobedience by collecting the 25 lakhs and enrolling fifty thousand volunteers. He hoped the district would give as generously as it had given on the previous day.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

An enlargement of the Mahatma's photo was then auctioned, and it was bought by Mr. Vadilal Motilal Shah thrice for an aggregate sum of Rs. 2702 and then given by him to the Committee and it was knocked down ultimately to Bai Bachibai for Rs. 701. Another enlarged photo was sold to Bai Nathibai for Rs. 801, a diamond ring offered the previous day towards the Tilak Swaraj Fund fetched Rs. 80.

The seventh resolution was then put before the Conference and it earnestly requested the Congress Committees of the district to make constant efforts to carry out the Bardoli-Delhi decisions based on the principles of non-violence and non-co-optration for the attainment of Swaraj.

SWARAJ FUND AND VOLUNTEERS.

The eighth resolution called upon the people to give their share towards the Rs. 25 lakhs for the Tilak Swaraj Fund and 50,000 volunteers towards preparations for civil disobedience as desired by the Gaya Congress. The ninth resolution, called upon the various Congress Committees in the district to do their best towards the enrolment of the requisite number of volunteers.

The tenth resolution called upon the Congress Committees to complete the constructive programme, for instance spreading national education, village panchayats, abolition of untouchability and the vice of a drunkenness.

The eleventh resolution asked that at least five thousand members of the Congress should be enrolled in the district, and measures taken for the production of Khadi and the teaching of weaving and spinning.

The last resolution gave the full sympathy of the Conference to Indians in Kenya and Africa in their efforts.

One gentleman has promised to pay Rs. 10,000 towards national education, which he eventually proposes to increase to Rs. 25,000.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

DISCUSSION ON BUDGET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 3.

Speaking on the Budget to-day at the Legislative Council, Mr. C. R. Reddy at the outlet referred to certain matters relating to the Moplah rebellion. He questioned the propriety of entrusting the task of writing the history of the rebellion to Mr. C. H. Hitchcock who was a Deputy Superintendent of police in Malabar during the time of the rebellion and whose impartiality in the work would consequently be doubted. The speaker next pointed out that during the outbreak there were occasions when the police shirked their duty of fighting with the rebels; and instances were not wanting when they had surrendered arms to the rebels. The speaker wanted information on the subject as he was anxious to see that efficiency and morale of the police on whom they depended for peace and safety were being maintained unimpaired.

Mr. Reddy further complained against the attempts of the District Magistrate to disperse the holding of a public meeting in the rebel area in connection with the tenancy agitation, as such attempts were likely to interfere with the approaching electioneering campaign in the District.

Mr. Thomas, Director of Industries, who was the Collector of Malabar at the time of the rebellion, repudiated the charge against the police. He drew attention to the splendid conduct of the Police at Tirurangadi and said, the police, although there were instances when they were overwhelmed by the mob by sheer numbers, had acquitted themselves most creditably throughout the rebellion.

The general discussion concluded at a late hour in the evening after all Government members had replied to the criticisms.

Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Law Member, speaking first explained the financial difficulties of the Government with regard to the prosecution of the irrigation schemes. They had the full and whole-hearted sympathies of the Government in this matter.

Mr. A. R. Knapp after explaining the forest policy of the Government repudiated certain allegations and apprehensions expressed by Mr. C. R. Reddy. He pointed out that Government had no intention whatever to interfere with the electioneering work properly conduced in the rebel area of Malabar as indicated in the speech by Mr. Reddy. The speaker was apprehensive as to the result of the propaganda conducted there on the tenancy question.

Mr. A. P Patro, Educotion Minister, gave a resume of his work for expansion and development of the elementary and secondary education including the vocational education. He explained that the Government had definite excise policy now before them calculated to promote the cause of temperance.

Mr. K. V. Reddy, Development Minister, spoke optimistically about the working of reforms and the prospects they held out to the country. After detailing the success achieved in the agricultural department, the Minister announced that the Madras Industrial Act recently passed by the House had received the assent of the Viceroy. He concluded that with the development of vocational education and that of the socio-economic work which was being carried on among the fishermen and other folk, the industrial development of Madras would be an established fact.

The Raja of Panagal, Minister for local self-Government, said they had recourse to retrenchment, taxation and borrowing to the highest degree possible in order to carry on the administration. Had it not been for financial drawback Madras would have easily taken a lead in the interprovincial race for the successful working of the reforms.

The Revenue Member having spoken, Sir Charles Todhunter wound up the debate expressing hearty thanks to the members for the valuable help and advice given by them.

CAUSE LIST.

MONDAY, MARCH 5.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

78-22—1010-20—Motichand and D, Wadilal Sarabhai and Co v Pranshanker Krishnashanker Dave, Malvi M R and Co.

91-22—1010-20—N C Dalal and Co, Maganlal Chunilal Ghia v Pranshanker Krishnashanker Dave, Malvi M R and Co.

88-22—724-05—Wadia G and Co, Jinibai widow v Jetha Naranji and anr, Little and Co.

64-22—1162-15—Payne and Co, Mahomedally Ahmedally v Bujanbai Saifudin and ors, Mirza and M, Mehta L and Co, Mantri and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Little and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

15-22—Re Gomtibai daughter of Haridas Kalidas, Captain and V, Premshanker Odhavji B, Bai Monghibai Haridas, Dubash and Co.

7-22—Re Anandji Nanji, Madhowji and Co, Morarji Muiraj v Charandas Chaturbhuj and ors, Captain and V, Vachha and Co, Mulla and M.

18-22—Re. Ratansey Goculdas, Malvi M R and Co. v Bai Kesarbai widow of R. Goculdas, Narandas Purshotam, Manuonai and Co.

22-22—Re Premji Jamnadas, Amarchand and M, Bai Kamla widow of Premji Jamnadas v Jamnadas Jivandas, Sabnis G and S.

23-22—Re Bai Kasturbai wife of R Vallabhdas, Madhowji and Co, Jamnadas Vassonji and anr v Vithaldas Ranchhordas, Unwalla P and P.

20-22—Re Hariram Cooverji, Malvi M R and Co, Hirji Ghelabhoy v Ramji Ladha, Motichand and D.

25-22—Re Gordhandas Dayabhai, Daphtary F and D, Dhirajlal Chhaganlal and anr v Bai Jivi widow of G D, Shah and Ch.

26-22—Re Hirji Jadhanji, Madhowji and Co, Mulji Laxmidas and others, Rambhai widow Dharamsi D and Co.

27-22—Re Jagannath Rathmanker, Vachha & Co, Ramchandra, Shantabhai, Mantri and Co,

17-22—Re Javerchand Naranji, Hiralal and Co, Jeetmal Ambaram Joshi, Radhabai wife of Ramnarayen Vyas, Pandia and Co.

17-20—Re Sha Shivji Deoraj, Malvi M K and Co, Hirji Ghelabai, Bai Meghbai, Amin and D.

22—Re Navibai widow of Meghji Ramji Nanu H and Co, Namji H. Vijaykar Pragjii Meghji, Mulji Th and Co.

2993-22—Manubhai and Co Dowlatram Manoharlal Chunilal Rudmal Dubash and Co.

[illegible]—Forbes and Co Balu Hari Mistry Abdulkhan Mehtabkhan Thakoredas and Co

BEFORE THE HON. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

468-20—Mehta L and Co., Mansen Karsondas v Jaysen Ramdas and others, Mehta L and Co., Soonderdas and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

496-23—Jhavery and Co., Bai Dhanlaxmi widow v Harkisondas Narandas Painter.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

4102-21—G. B Pandya, Balkrishna Narayen Shet v The Official Assignee of Bombay, Mulla and M, Kharas and Co.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

3409-22—Smetham B and L, R. M. Jassawalla and Co., v Tyabally Alibhoy, Motichand and Co.,

FOR FURTHER HEARING.

2142-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jethabhai Versi and Co v Amarchand Madhowji and Co, Matubhai J and M.

LONG CAUSES.

922-22 N C Dalal and Co. Cox and Co. v Fazalbhai Joomabhai and Co, Wadia G and Co.

256-20—Daphtary F and D Eulambia Zeanzini widow and others Demetrias Zeonji and others Unmalla P and P Madhowji and Co.

152-20—Madhowji and Co Nico John Zeonzini and another Demetri Leonzini Unmalla P and P.

REMANDED SUIT.

(Ap2-22) 3685-19—Matubhai J and M Sha Tricamji Danji and Co Virji Kanji and others Raghavaya N and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits.)

21-23—Mulla and M., Ruston Khodamurad Irani and others v K B Joshi and Co. and others, Dharamsey D and Co., Patell and E.

SHORT CAUSES.

3655-22—Little and Co, Peter Harrower and Co. v The Oriental Engineering and Trading Co., N. C. Dalal and Co.

1500-22—Amin and D., Laxman Gangadher Dandekar v Jalimsing Hirasingh Pardeshi, Ferreira and V.

186-23—Mulji Th. and Co—Gulam Hussin Rahimtoola Hasanbhai Ahmedbhai and others Vacha and Co.

209-23—Craigie B and C. Abdulla Fazulbhoy Karmali Abdulla Manilal and K.

221-23—Mehta Z and Co Ahmed Suleman Ebrahim Haji Essack Matubhai J and M.

243-23—Shamrao M and H Shaik Amirudin Casamali Michael D Dias and another.

270-23—Pathare and Co Manik Bhan Pathare Vasantrao Dinanath

297-23—Merwanji K and Co Jehangir Bomanji Petit John Phillips Gomes Tyabji D and Co

311-23—Mehta L and Co Madhowji Lavji Chandrabai Hari Pomar and others.

317-23—Ardeshir H D and Co Bai Perojbai widow Framroze Pestonji chargemane Mulla and M.

347-23—Daphtary F and D Motibai alies Luxmibai Wasudeo Pandurang Bhat M Vs Gokhale.

352-23—Craigie B and C Casimali Jairajbai Pibhoy Gangaram Yessoo.

355-23—Craigie B and C Casamali Jairajbhai Pirbhay Haji Vazir Nazir and Co.

356-23—Craigie B and C Casamali Jairajbhai Pirbhay C. Alvares Lala and Co.

357-23—Craigie B and C Casamali Jairajbhai Pirbhay Syed Yacoob Syed Laloobhoy Lala and Co.

367-23—Khendwalla and Co Dinonath Ragunath Sarangdhar Madowrao Dadoba M. B. Chothia.

2388-22—Wadia G and Co Ebrahim Ismail and others Shah Passu Nensi Judahands.

9266-22—Ferreira and V. Pandurang Vithal Patel v Sagunabai widow and another S A Tyabji.

4533-22—Thakoredas and D. Dinshaw Rustomji Mithiawala, Kaikhusru Edulji Pagdiwala.

5086-22—Khandwalla and Chh., Lilabai widow and others, Khatri Bawa Gopal and others.

5287-22—Hirabal and Co., Kedarmal Bhuramal v Kharia Vaghu Dudh and others.

5727-22—Craigie B and C., Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy and others v Sorabji Muncherji Mahabbleshwarwalla and others Tyabji D and Co.

5733—Craigie B and C., Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy and others v Haji Essa Haji Haroon and others, Mirza and M.

17-23—Mehta L and Co., Odhavji Jetha v. Girdharlal Dungersey and others, Andrade and Co.

400-23—Forbes and Co., Bomanji Burjorji Ukaji and another v Rustomji Dadabhai Khambatta and others.

402-23—Malvi M R and Co. Hamraj Anandilal v Ramchandra Purshotam Kamat and nother, Daphtary F. and D.

5584-22—Merwanji K and Co Pirojshaw Hormusji Wadia v Haji Usman Haji Hussein and others. Vachha and Co.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Swami Sharvananda to hold a conversational meeting, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

First of the series of Prof. K. T. Shah's lectures on "The World Exchange Problem", New University Buildings, 6 p.m.

Nomination Day for Co-option of Municipal Councillors.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 3 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Ordinary General Meetings of the Phoenix and the Dawn Mills, 143, Esplanade Road, 4 p.m. and 4-15 p.m., respectively.

TUESDAY, March 6.

Public lecture on "Bhagwan Buddha", under auspices of Buddha Society, by Swami Sharvanada, Marwadi Vidyalala, 6-30 p.m.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta's lecture on the Bombay Municipality, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 27.

Annual general meeting of the Bombay Infant Welfare Society, Opera House, 6 p.m., H. E. the Hon. Lady Lloyd to preside.

SATURDAY, MAR. 10.

S. S. "Devanha" with English Mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: 15th Extra meeting.

PAREL WORLI TALUKA C. C.

The office of the above Committee is for the present in Satyanarayan chawl, Worli Naka No. 109 EEE, Ferguson Road, Worli—Bombay No. 18, (and not 1009 Ferguson Road, Bombay No. 13.)

BADMINTON TOURNAMENT, BANDRA.

The finals of the singles, gents' doubles, and mixed doubles in connection with the "All Bandra Badminton Tournament" will be played out on the 9th, 10th, and 11th instant, respectively. After the games on the 11th, prizes will be distributed to the successful competitors. All games start at 7 a.m.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

POST-GRADUATE COURSE.

The following is the programme for the 14th week Monday 5th to Saturday 10th instant:

Time 5 to 6 p.m.—Dr. S. K. Vaidya, M.R.C.S. D.T.M.D.P.H. (Cantab.) Pathology Monday, Dr. R. P. Ratnakar, D.O. (Oxn.) D.Ch.O., D.O. M.S. (Eng.) Opthalmology Tuesday, Dr. A. S. Erulkar, M. D. (Lond.) Medicine, Wednesday, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M.D. (Lond.) F.R.C.S. Surgery Thursday, Dr. Shakir S. Mohamedi, L.M.S. (Bombay), D.O.M.S. (Lon.) Opthalmology, Friday, Dr. M. V. Mehta, F.R.C.P.I.M. (Ir.) Midwifery Saturday.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

WESTERN INDIA VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY.

At the desire of several friends, Swami Sharvananda of the Ramakrishna Mission will hold a conversational meeting to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya instead of the lecture on "Shri Ramakrishna."

FORTHCOMING MEETING.

LECTURE ON LORD BUDDHA.

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, Swami Sharvananda, of the Ramkrishna Mission, will deliver a public lecture on "the teaching of Bhagwan Buddha," to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"TIELY OF BLOOMSBURY."

Mirth and laughter animated the audience at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday night when the London Farcical Co. produced "Tilly of Bloomsbury" by Ian Hay. It is an old story, two lovers of unequal stations in life, he ready to renounce family and social position to gain his heart's desire, she ready to sacrifice love and happiness in order not to blight his future, but the story is told in a way all its own which kept the audience interested and amused right to the very end. A note of noveity was struck by Mr Andrew Higginson as "Mr. Stillbottle" the bailiff, a bibulous unkempt individual, who, having been a super in pantomime, thought he was quite capable of acting the part of a sedate family butler. Both as 'the man in possession" and "the butler" he was highly amusing, keeping the audience convulsed with laughter. Another good study was Miss Mabie Rayner as "Mrs. Wellwyn" the hard working very respectable landlady of the bloomsbury boarding house, unused to the ways of the wealthy always flustered and conscious of her conversational errors. Miss Jane Comfort made an excellent "Tilly" often a pathetic figure striving hard to be worthy of her aristocratic lover. The cast is a large one including Mr. D. Williams, Mr. Victor Stanley, Mr. Bert Randall, Mr. Winnington Barnes, Miss Cecilia Burdett, Miss Daisy Geach and Miss Mary Charlton. To-night another new farce "The Young Person in Pink" is being produced.

NEW ERA INSURANCE CO.

The Board of Directorate consists of able professional men. The rates of premium well within easy reach of all classes of people. Policy contracts contain no vexatious terms and conditions. Portion against accident and permanent sickness. Every leading phase of Life Insurance to be found with the Company. For particulars apply to:—

Messrs. D. G. VIN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Examiner Press New Building.
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED.

DAVAR'S
COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING (APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.)

Expert preparations as for the last twenty-one years, both personal and through post for High Commercial, Accountancy, Banking and Secretarial appointments or Practice.

The brilliant success in the Government Auditor's Diploma Examination and prizes secured in the London Chamber of Commerce testify to the excellence of our training. The ex-students hold the highest positions in the Accountancy, Banking and Commercial World. Write for prospectus to-day.

DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS

(H. I. DIXON & CO., LTD.)
Mazagaon Road BOMBAY.
Established 1886. On Government List.
CONSTRUCTION AND GENERAL ENGINEERS.
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.
COPPERSMITHS, PLUMBERS.
SHIP REPAIRERS & STORE SUPPLIERS.

Special attention given to enquiries from Bombay and the Mofussil for every description of Stores, Plant, Machinery, Hardware, etc.

JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
17-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Office Tel. 786. Works Tel. 2154.
(Telegram) "NOXID."

For age and want save while you may;
We morning Sun lasts a whole day"
The *best* and the *safest way* to
make a saving is to apply for an

ENDOWMENT POLICY
with the
Bombay Life Assurance Company, Ld.
(Estabd. 1908 Fort, Bombay).

SULPHURIC ACID.

ALL SRENGTHS AND QUALITIES.
PROMPT DELIVERY in large or small quantities.
Enquiries Solicited.
THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL COMPANY, LTD.
Sudama House, 31 Sprott Road
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

GODREJ'S SAFES

7 large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co. after their experience of their Safes in the recent fire in their premises.

272 Safes supplied for Savings Banks, India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Post and Telegraphs, in July 1912.

210 Burglar Resisting Safes recently supplied to Government to replace other Makers' Safes that had been burgled.

Makers to H. M's Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.
Near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS.
FOR SALE
From Ready Stock

Binoculars	
Carbon Papers.	
Copy books	
Cuckoo Clocks	
Oil Boards for Copying Papers	
Ribbons for Typewriters	
Soda Water Bottles	
Typewriters	
Window Glasses	

For Rates and Particulars Apply to
L. CHHOTALAL & Co.
74, Homji Street Circle, Fort,
BOMBAY.
Telephone 4733. Telegrams. BIOOCO
Stock holding Agents Wanted.

MEHTA & CO.
(On Government and G. I. P. Ry. Lists.)

ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED

for every type of AUCTION, for solving every intricacy in the Sale. Their perfect integrity, their extensive influence in all markets, their complete study of the goods and their Merchants, their Bankers—like system of allowing Credit to their clients and their proved ability to FETCH the HIGHEST PRICES are features which make them the BEST of all the AUCTIONEERS!!!

Your realizations will show a great advantage if you exclusively engage "MEHTA & CO."

INSIST ON MEHTA'S ASSISTANCE.
Refer to any Bank.
5, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
Telephone No. 1285

ELECTRICAL MOTORS AND GENERATORS

A. C. Electrical Motors from 5 H. P. to 50 H.P. suitable for Bombay supply. D. C. Motors and Generators of various sizes, available from stock. Also direct coupled pumping sets for A. C. & D. C. supply. For prices and particulars, please write to

THE SOVEREIGN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO.,
105, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE KASHMIR TOUR AND TRADE AGENCY.

Cornelian, Jade, Turquoise, etc., Semi-precious Stones. We also arrange for Cars and House Boats for Tourists. Write SRINAGAR from April. Up to March to Post Box 509, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, March 5, 1923.

THE NATION'S NEED.

The compromise or truce is now in force, and it remains to be seen whether the work done in collaboration in the next two months can possibly atone for the time already wasted in discussion with a view to such collaboration by the two conflicting parties in the Congress. Deshbandhu Das' statement, published elsewhere, does not strike a very hopeful note in our opinion; for the Bengal leader seems to suggest that he and his party have consented to give up opposition to the Congress programme, rather than whole-heartedly to support it, in the next two months. That was not we believe, the view of the majority party in accepting the arrangement; which suggests some misunderstanding at the very outset. It is obviously, however, to the interest of the leaders of the Pro-Council party to deal sincerely with the majority at this juncture, for their position as All-India leaders is at stake. If they are lukewarm, or allow their people to indulge in sabotage while ostensibly collaborating with the majority, they will never be forgiven by the nation as a whole. There is one man to whom we look at this juncture to give the right impetus to both parties, the man who is responsible for the present arrangement, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. He has been able to make the arrangement, which means that he commands the respect of both parties; and a man who commands the respect of both parties is the kind of leader India wants just now. We feel sure that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad will not evade the responsibility which he has incurred in the opinion of the people, but will use his whole energy and influence to secure success for his experiment.

One lesson to be learnt from the experience of the last two months we would earnestly impress upon our Indian readers. It is the need of training, opportunity and encouragement for younger men to show their merits and their gifts. We have been to many public meetings in Bombay but we have not yet seen a young man who had not been to Oxford or to Cambridge speaking from the same platform with renowned leaders. Yet many of the young are highly talented; they have enthusiasm and sincerity, and would add much-needed vigour to the movement if they got the chance of being heard as leaders. There is no fear of insubordination from them for they are the most disciplined youth in the world, and have the greatest respect for age and distinction in the national service. We cannot but hold the existing leaders much to blame for not deliberately training talented young men for leadership. Some training is necessary to overcome the natural diffidence of youth. Nothing could be more pathetic than the spectacle, lately presented, of an Indian nation lamenting its inability to act because of the defection of some leaders, when the very men who so lamented were potential leaders whose only defect was their modesty and inexperience. We appeal to leaders of all parties to give up the anti-democratic, suicidal policy of making leadership appear a thing remote and unattainable by common men and women. For the attainment of Swaraj every man, and woman too, must be prepared to take the lead upon occasion. And the task of preparation devolves quite clearly upon those to whom providence has entrusted the leadership of a people which at present is too docile for self-government, too helpless when deprived of its accustomed tutors. A leader who could merely trade on that docility would be unworthy of the name of patriot.

RETRENCHMENT POSSIBILITIES

The Report of the Inchcape Committee will be welcomed, if only to show what immense room there always is for reduction in public expenditure if only a Government honestly tries to do its duty. We are by no means satisfied that the report goes all the length it could very well have done without in the least impairing the utility or efficiency of the governmental machine. We shall point out below the directions in which, in our view, the Report falls lamentably short of expectations. But we must record here the undoubted fact that the Inchcape Committee has demonstrated, beyond the possibility of controversy, the unpardonable extravagance of the present Government of India to the permanent injury and impoverishment of the people. We do not know if the authors of the Report quite perceive the indictment implied in their findings against the Government of India. We do not know if the Government has the courage to admit the error of its ways and make the *amende honorable*. We only know that the country has one more proof, this time official and therefore incontestable, of the possibilities of reduction in establishments that have been pampered or multiplied without a vestige of the excuse which made a corresponding finding by the Geddes Committee on public retrenchment relatively innocuous in Britain.

The Inchcape Committee, it will be remembered, was specifically excluded from discussing questions of policy, which, however, as the merest tyro in politics could tell you, impinge upon and influence public expenditure at every turn. It is, therefore, no mean feat for that body to have suggested retrenchment to the extent it has done working on the assumption that public policy in all the departments of expenditure reviewed by them remains substantially unaltered. True, they have advised against frontier aggrandisement; but they have not pronounced upon the fundamental object of any maintenance of an army at all in India; and thus avoided the question, which must be tackled by the Legislature, whether a part at least of the Army in India is not maintained in fact for exclusively British Imperial aims, and whether, in consequence, in the commonest decency and fairness, Britain is not bound to pay, in one shape or another, a share of our army cost. This may be a tactical triumph for the Committee. It will not, however, avail the Government of India very much in their attempt to keep an army on an insupportably extravagant scale. We are unable to concur in the Committee's reasoning:—

> "Since 1913-14 the fighting efficiency of the Army has been increased enormously by the introduction of modern rifles, machine guns &c. and while we are informed that so far as external menace is concerned there has probably been a relatively greater equipment of neighbouring tribes and the Afghan forces, *it must be borne in mind that a large portion of the Army is maintained for internal* security"

any more than the Commander-in Chief could concur in a standard military Budget of fifty crores. We think the Committee is strangely oblivious of the fact that we are at peace with Afghanistan, that the tendency of modern diplomacy,—at least of honest diplomacy in the true interest of this country—is, or should be, to avoid warfare, and that, therefore, an estimate of the total military budget influenced by ill-concealed chauvinism is utterly inconsistent with the facts of the situation. But the greatest blunder of the Committee is in the admission that the army is really an engine for the maintenance of internal tyranny. It is good, of course, for the people of India to learn on such excellent authority that "a large portion of the army in India is maintained for internal security." But we doubt if it is equally prudent for the Government to accept the implication of such a statement. Will not all the expenditure on police then become utterly superfluous? Or, in the alternative, may it not be asked *whose* security is really intended to be safeguafded by such a monstrous machine? That of the handful of foreigners exploiting the country? We shall be glad to obtain an official and authoritative explanation on this crucial point.

The standard Budget for the Army of the future is proposed by the Committee at 50 crores per annum, which, as a matter of course, the Commander-in-Chief is alleged to be opposing. It is about 21 crores less than the actual Budget for the current year, and 12 crores below the Budget now announced. But even so it is excessive. It would still be 67 per cent above the pre-war standard of insupportably large military outlay; and that, too, without including in it all the interest payable on account of our unauthorised and unprofitable military adventures of the past. *The real standard military Budget even under the Inchcape recommendations would be some* 70 *crores odd*, or more than double the pre-war figure, if we include in it the interest on loans exclusively due to military necessities. This is simply intolerable. No effort should be overlooked which could reduce it to the pre-war standard. The reason why the Committee probably failed to suggest its reduction to the figure we consider advisable under the peculiar circumstances of India is to be sought once again, in that body being excluded from trenching upon questions of military policy. The second of the methods of reduction enumerated by the Committee contains the germ of a policy, which, had it been logically carried out, would have easily effected the reduction that any reasonable man could advocate. "Steps be taken", says the Committee: "to organise *an effective reserve and so enable the peace strength* of the Indian battalions to 20 per cent below the war establishment saving Rs. 63 lakhs net per annum." The problem of Indian national defence demands a complete separation of the peace strength of the standing army and the war possibilities of a nation on its defence. Had the Committee had the courage of its convictions, as implied in the above proposal, we could have easily obtained all the relief we need. This, therefore, is the second point on which, for want of adequate reference to recommend upon fundamental questions of policy, the Committee has failed to live up to the expectations that its friends might have formed. Lastly, the suggestions in methods of reduction (7) and (8), relating, respectively, to the capitation rate payable to the British War Office and to the advisability of introducing bodily all the changes deemed suitable for the British army proper, are commendable as far as they go. But once again we are upon the rocks of hard realities in politics. It is a question of fundamental policy whether we should at all have a British section in the Indian army which compels us to be extravagant beyond our means; and though for the present Government seem to have turned down the question by defeating the resolution of Sir Dinshaw Wacha *re.* the disamalgamation of the army, we cannot doubt they will have to reconsider this grave problem within a very short time, if there is any honesty in the professions made in the highest quarters, to afford substantial relief to the Indian exchequer.

If questions of policy being excluded from their purview have proved the rock on which the Committee seem to have foundered in regard to military expenditure, the same cause explains their attitude in regard to that other source of extravagance,—the Indian Railways. The Committee must be complimented on having been the first among official circles to perceive the really wasteful character of the Indian railways. We trust the ghost of the "productivity" of this asset will now be laid to rest after this hallowed funeral ceremony in the approved orthodox style. We are also glad to note that the Committee have been discerning enough to perceive the root causes of the extravagance in Indian railways, such as non-provision of a reserve against depreciating assets, hastening of construction on impossible lines, etc. Observations like the subjoined cannot be commended too seriously to official attention:—

> "This being so we cannot believe that it is legitimate under any circumstances to put Rs. 67 crores of capital borrowed at a high rate of interest into lines which are already a very great drain upon the resources of the State, and we recommend that, except in the case of commitments already entered upon, no further capital expenditure be incurred upon these lines".

It is in perfect harmony with the spirit of this excellent suggestion to insist upon a definite principle to work the lines commercially as they are professed to be worked, and lay down the clear standard of their commercial success at 5½ per cent. net interest on the total working of the State railways. It is also in accordance with this suggestion to insist that a surplus fund be created, a reserve against depreciation be established, to overtake the expenditure due to replacements etc. And, above all, the Committee must be congratulated upon having seen through the fallacy of Sir Malcalm Hailey consisting of constant blind additions to the rates and fares, in his desperate efforts to conceal the results of his own incompetence as a financier, in the hope that such additions would bring in corresponding increases in revenues. "*It is in our opinion not practicable to make any general increase in rates and fares without adversely affecting the trade of the country.*" We only wish the Committee had expatiated further on the immense mischief of this discreditable policy. For, reading between the lines of Sir Basil's Budget, we do not think the lesson is rammed down official throats quite as thoroughly as it deserves to be. We even wish the Committee had demonstrated the possibility of service to the country's trade, and, more still, to the country's industry, by a revision of the rate system, deliberately designed to assist indigenous industry. But the narrowness of their reference must be held to exonerate them from this charge of an otherwise serious omission. And the same explanation must be held to exculpate them from the other charge in connection with questions of the general policy in regard to transport, including the consideration of the limit to railroad consideration in India, the problem of separating the commercial railways proper from those constructed for military ends, the issue of alternative means of transport by road and river, etc.

On the whole, however, the Inchcape Committee has accomplished much that was desired in the most advanced representations of national Indian opinion, such as that reflected in the representation submitted by the Central Labour Board of Bombay. No one who has read that document, and studies alongside of it the findings of the Retrenchment Committee, can fail to be struck by the similarity of the suggestions. The only difference lies in the magnitude of the expected savings, the Labour Board's suggestions being, of course, always more liberal in expectation of possible reductions in expenditure. There is only one point of marked difference. The Inchcape Committee, as reported, has not touched upon the question of the wastefulness of the Indian debt. It has not indicated the possible means of reducing its burden as the Labour Board's Memorandum has done. The deficiencies in their estimates about possible savings must necessarily be accounted for by this difference, and, as necessarily, the Committee must be held to have failed in this important portion of their duty. The question of the Indian Debt can no longer be postponed. The means of reduction, at least of the real burden of it, even in the approved orthodox manner, are too obvious to overlook; and, we believe, in proportion as these means are ignored, the feeling against the implied injustice of the burden will gather strength till the most extreme and hairbrained suggestions will be welcomed if only they seem calculated to afford substantial relief. The writing on the wall is unmistakable; and they who refuse to read its message are doomed to an ignominious and sudden end.

Notes of the Day

Police Court and Prison.

The members of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, with her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd as their President, have been beneficently active. Hospital and prison visiting, distribution of garments to the hospitals for the poor, and finding employment for those thrown out of employment have hitherto been the chief features of their activities. They have now bestirred themselves in the interests of their unfortunate sisters in jails. We read in the Council's report for the year 1922 as follows:—

> "The Council was asked to recommend a European and Indian lady to visit the police courts and prisons. The Council have now requested the Home Member to receive a deputation in order that they may point out the deplorable conditions for women now existing in local prisons and police courts and ask for immediate legislation to remedy the evils."

The thanks of all citizens are due to the Council for seeking to bring to light the deplorable conditions in the prisons and police courts and we hope the Council will succeed in ameliorating the lot not only of women prisoners but of men prisoners as well.

Salary of Ministers.

The example of Madras Ministers and the President of the Council in accepting a reduction in salary is worthy to be followed by other Presidencies. In Bengal the Ministers have already accepted a reduced salary, and promised to give the balance to charities. The other provinces have, however, shown no haste to imitate this good example. Bombay as "the most enlightened" of the Presidencies in this country, ought to have taken the initiative in the matter, but the Ministers here seem to be hesitating, and the old argument is trotted forth in the face of the critics that less pay means less dignity. Let us take the case of Mr. Paranjpe. Surely when he was drawing his modest salary as Principal of the Fergusson College he was not less honoured than as a Minister drawing his five thousand and odd rupees per month! It is no use babbling about economy, when there is no one in the Council ready to preach by example.

A Suggestion.

We make a present of the following observations by "Truth" (London) to the authorities concerned in Bombay:—

> I suggest to our civic rulers that they would best serve the public interest by recommending the cinema merchant to put his money into houses or flats. Is it not preposterous that picture palaces should be recognised by any public authority as the buildings most needed to-day? The people want to be housed before they are amused. The life is worth more than movies, and the body than dancing. As for commercial enterprise and profits, the man who put his money into a few blocks of wholesome and comfortable tenements in the region indicated above would be a benefactor to his fellow creatures and have a sound investment for himself, instead of a risky speculation, or a trap for the risky speculations of his tenants.

Is Swaraj Established?

Mr. Kutbuddin Khan Rocky of Poona writes:—

> "Is Swaraj established? The answer should be in the affirmative. The idea of Swaraj has already been instilled into us by the angel of our liberation, the Mahatma. His doctrines have taught us clearly to distinguish between the way of slavery and that of freedom. We understand the meaning of Swaraj but do not know how to carry it on. Why is that? The reason is the lack of education among as and our lack of confidence in ourselves. Swaraj is not a thing that can be given away. The Mahatma has already got Swaraj for us. No-co-operation means "nothing to do with your ill-wishers," mind your own business as your opponents do theirs. Why should you co-operate with those who do not like to have you in their affairs? Why should you have any sympathy with those who never have even an inclination to treat you fairly?
>
> Khaddar is the only way to revive your lost industry in the weaving of cloth. God has given you the resources for making this industry flourish, your country produces a tremendous amount of raw cotton which is exported from your soil and again it is imported into your country in some other shape. If you stop the export of raw cotton from your land it means that you are bringing a new life into your cotton industry. That country cannot become rich which does not preserve its natural wealth and make good use of it.
>
> Indians are fearfully busy in establishing Swaraj. Different parties have been thinking differently regarding the question of the day. Mahatma Gandhi's scheme is to non-co-operate with the bureaucracy because he thinks that the present ruling party does not fulfil the pledges given to the country. The Mahatma proposes to boycott the Councils and foreign cloth in order to bring the bureaucracy to its proper senses. Parties after parties are being formed to find out an effective way to get Swaraj but it has already come into our hands. Follow the Mahatma and his programme."

Indian Bullion Market in 1922.

The exposition in a graphic form of any section of trade movement is always useful, as this pictorial method catches the eye and impresses facts upon the memory. The average businessman has no time—perhaps no ability—to wade through volumes of official statistics relating to any given branch of trade. He, therefore, will welcome the attempt of the Bombay Bullion Exchange, Limited, to present in a graphic form the movement of the price of gold and silver in 1922. The high-water-mark of gold which synchronises with the low-water-mark of silver, was touched in November 1921, when gold is shown to have been 29-4-0 per tola, and silver Rs. 88½. The high-water-mark for silver was reached in May following, when silver stood at 97½ and gold was between 27 and 27-4 per tola. The lowest point in gold price was 26-10 in July, 1922, while that for silver, 88, was in February, 1922. Though the two metals as a rule seem to vary inversely, the rule is not quite without exception. The chart might, perhaps, have gained in value if some explanation of this relationship had been appended. We would even suggest that it would be far more extensively useful if published more regularly and made up-to-date. For the businessman's interest in these movements ceases the moment his own commitments have been settled; and the mere student of such movements might fail to see the obvious meaning if no explanations are added. But perhaps the Bullion Exchange, Limited doubt the possibility of a clientele wide enough to justify such a venture and possibly they may be right.

INDIAN BUDGET

LORD MESTON UNPERTURBED

SUGGESTION FOR FURTHER RETRENCHMENT.

LONDON, Mar. 4.

Lord Meston, writing an article in this morning's "Sunday Times", pronounces a warning against taking an alarmist view of the Indian financial situation. After outlining the causes leading to the present situation, Lord Meston writes that it is a marvel that the deficits since 1919 have not been greater. To his mind, the remedy lies in retrenchment—based on complete and disinterested outside opinion, which is now in sight. He thanks Lord Inchcape for his patriotic labours; but remarks that it is conceivable that retrenchment alone may be insufficient to restore the equilibrium of the Budget.

Lord Meston points out that the new representative assembly has set its face against using taxation powers unless for the purpose of building up a protective tariff. He thinks too, that there is little hope of carrying the Salt Duty. Thus the Government will be driven to look elsewhere. Lord Meston declares that the Income Tax is still capable of a more rigid assessment, especially in the rural areas, while the long-deferred scheme for succession duties may have to be brought out of the pigeonhole. He pays particular attention to the necessity for provincial solvency, and hails with approval the indications of the restoration of the one-and-fourpenny rupee.—Reuter.

"FINANCIAL NEWS'" COMMENTS INDIAN BUDGET.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

In an editorial article on India's financial position as disclosed by the Budget, the "Financial News" says that though there is no need yet to be unduly gloomy, the figures for the last few years can hardly be regarded as other than ominous. The mounting of the total of the Indian debt gives cause for disquietude. The Retrenchment Committee's insufficient major cure lies in looking to revenue and, above all, to the detailed revenue leakage and losses which is an age-old disease of Oriental administration that has destroyed empire after empire.

The paper concludes by saying that the peculiar difficulties of the past few years may be admitted, but if British rule in India is to retain any solid reason for its continuance, the Indian administration must be overhauled in detail right down to the bottom.—Reuter.

THE ENGLISH BUDGET.

HOPE OF RELAXATION OF TAXATION,

LEAFIELD, Mar. 4.

Newspapers are devoting considerabl attention to the prospect that the finances of the year now closing will show a considerable surplus and are expressing hope that the budget for the new year will therefore, show some relaxation of the heavy burden of taxation. The weight of this burden is constantly emphasised more especially in comparison with the taxation of other countries.

The "Daily Telegraph" to-day point out that the central and local demands on an average man and a woman are three times as heavy here as in France or the United States and Germany. It emphasises that in the current financial year it is estimated that £329,000,000 will be paid in income-tax which is at a rate of approximately £146 per head of the population paying this tax—B.O.W.

PROSPECTS OF BRITISH TRADE FOR 1923.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 2.

Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Secretary of the Board of Trade, in an interview, predicted that British trade would this year show considerable improvement on the figures of 1922. He said it was clear that for January this year imports and exports were both considerably above those of the month of January, last year. The rise in exports was mostly in manufactured articles and with the exception of cotton, which remained a very anxious market all great industries such as coal, iron, steel, hardware and wool were better than a year ago. He added: "There is no boom; nor do I want one to see one. I want to see a steady, even if slow, improvement. I believe that only in this way shall we be able to get our trade back to the 1913 level."—B. O. W.

CROYDON AERODROME.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 2.

The Advisory Committee on Aviation, whose report is issued to-day, recommends that the aerodrome at Croydon which is nine miles from the centre of London be retained as the chief aerodrome of the capital. The Committee are, however, convinced that the Croydon aerodrome will require enlargement and improvement in order to deal with the amount of traffic which is expected in the near future, and, therefore, they recommend that a sum not exceeding £250,000 sterling be voted for this purpose. The Committee suggest that an intermediate air station about midway between the centre of London and Croydon also be provided. The provision of an aerodrome in the centre of London is regarded as prohibitive because of the cost, and inadvisable because of the weather conditions.—B. O. W.

NUMEROUS MEDICAL MEN and EMINENT OCULISTS have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

C15576D

RUHR STRUGGLE.

HOW TO END IT.

"TEMPS" SUGGESTION.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Paris.—"*Temps*," in what is reported as an officially inspired article, says that the only visible eventuality capable of ending the Ruhr struggle would be Germany's submitting precise, official and acceptable proposals regarding the reparations.—Reuter.

ORDINANCES BY RHINELAND COMMISSION.

PHRASE AFFECTING BRITISH INTERESTS.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 4.

The "Daily Telegraph" Diplomatic Correspondent says, the ordinances issued by the Inter-Allied Rhineland Commission, or rather by the authority of its French and Belgian members, contains only one phrase affecting the British rights and interests. This is a phrase in article two which runs; This regie may, nevertheless, by special decision and in conditions which it will determine, place temporarily outside of its competence certain lines or parts of lines of the railway system. In point of practice this implied exemption of the railways in the British zone from the operation of regie would completely meet the British requirements on the subject, but for the term 'temporarily' which may connote a legal claim to override the British administration if such a course should be deemed convenient or necessary at any future date. Such claim however, is regarded as inadmissable here and the British silence must not be misconstrued as British acquiescence in the principle profounded by our Allies." B.O.W.

ALLIED CUSTOMS CONTROL.

FRENCH TROOPS OCCUPY WORKSHOPS AND HARBOURS.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

A Reuter message from Strasbourg says that with the object of facilitating the control of Customs, the French troops, at day break to-day, crossed the Rhine and occupied the workshops in Darmstadt and the Mannheim Harbour. They intend to occupy the Karlsruhe Harbour as well.

Cologne.—It is reported that Darmstadt has been occupied by one coloured and one white battalion.

Paris.—A Havas Agency message confirms the report that the French troops this morning crossed the Rhine at Maxau Bridge and advanced on Karlsruhe. They have occupied the workshops in Darmstadt and the harbours in Mannheim and Karlsruhe with a view to facilitating the Allied customs control.—Reuter.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S REASON.

LONDON, Mar. 1

Paris.—The French Government have informed the German Ambassador that the occupation of Karlsruhe and Mannheim and the repair shops at Darmstadt is due to sabotage in Herne Canal where two barges were recently sunk with the object of blocking the canal.—Reuter.

FINE IMPOSED ON BOCHUM.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Dusseldorf.—The fine of 35 million marks imposed on Bochum in consequence of the recent events there, was straightaway seized from the Municipal Treasury.—Reuter.

IMPRISONMENT OF BURGO-MASTERS.

LONDON, March 3.

Coblenz.—A court-martial at Primasens has condemned Oberburgo-master to four years' imprisonment and a fine of ten million marks. The second burgomaster has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment and fined fifteen million marks for refusing to obey the local French commandant's orders.

RE-OCCUPATION OF GELSENKIRCHEN

LONDON, March 3.

Essen.—The French re-occupied part of Gelsenkirchen yesterday. The Schutz polizei have been dissolved. There is now no effective police force in Essen, Bochum, Gesenkirchen or Herne and consequently numerous robberies have occurred. The French proposal for a force of special constables has hitherto been utterly rejected though the French have consented to constables wearing army uniform except the Schutz Polizei who will wear green.

RAILWAYS IN RHINELAND.

FINAL SEIZURE BY FRENCH AND BELGIANS.

LONDON, March 2.

As a result of the Rhineland High Commission, with Lord Kilmarnock abstaining, passing the ordinance establishing the Franco-Belgian civil administration of the whole of the railways in the occupied Rhineland under a French Director, the French and Belgians assume, as from Sunday. the entire responsibility for all railway matters. This marks the final seizure of the German railways in the Ruhr and in the occupied areas on the Rhine except those in the British zone, which, it is authoritatively stated in London, will remain as they are, although the Cologne correspondent points out that ordinance definitely subjects the British area to French control and that it is only as an act of grace on the part of the new administration that the British area may be exempted.—Reuter.

ANOTHER GERMAN PROTEST TO FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

LONDON, March 2.

Berlin.—The Government has sent another note to France and Belgium, protesting that the extensions of the French and Belgian zones of occupation and the measures for applying a new customs regime are contrary to the Treaty of Versailles and the International Law. The note declares that in view of the French Government's replacing the German members of the Franco-German Arbitration Tribunal by neutrals appointed by the Council of the League of Nations, the German Government will refuse to recognise the decisions of the Tribunal as binding on it.—Reuter.

RAILWAYMEN'S STRIKE PAY CONFISCATED.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

The French have confiscated 80,000,000 marks intended for strike pay for railwaymen at Recklinghausen.—Reuter.

FRENCH SOLDIERS OCCUPY COBLENZ.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Coblenz.—Consequent upon the refusal of post-office officials to carry out the Inter-Allied High Commission's order to instal telegraph wire for the Commission's use, soldiers have occupied the post office. Wire will be fixed by French experts.

GERMAN EMPLOYEE'S STRIKE.

German employees have struck work and have committed small acts of sabotage. If they refuse to resume work to-day, the condition of postal and telephone services will be the same as in Mainz.—Reuter.

FRANCE'S COERCIVE POLICY.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Paris, 2nd.—In the Senate, to-day speaking on the Bill for re-organising the Army, M. Andre Maginot, Minister of War, declared that France must continue her coercive policy in order to ensure the inviolability of her soil. Moreover, in the event of a new war, her army must be in a position to seize important strategic points, hamper the enemy's military and industrial mobilisation and carry the hostilities to the enemy's country.—Reuter.

LIBERAL DIVISIONS.

LL. G.'S PLEA FOR UNIFICATION.

READY TO FOLLOW ANY LEADER.

LEAFILD Mar. 2.

Speaking at the Scottish Liberal Club at Edinburgh, Mr. Lloyd George strongly appealed for the elimination of Liberal divisions which, he said, where wasting their energy in the face of the new Labour Party of great enthusiasm and capacity. There must be an end of recrimination and defined policy because the party could not fight with shells that do not detonate or even make a noise. He urged a frank consultation amongst Liberal leaders. He belived they would then be able to come to a decision which would revive and invigorate Liberalism. He declared he did not claim or desire leadership. He had had his fill of responsibility. He was willing to follow any leader possessing the necessary vision, resolution and inspiration.—B. O. W.

PRESS COMMENTS.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 4.

Newspapers regard Mr. Lloyd George's speech appealing for the re-union of the Liberals as marking an abandonment by the ex-Premier of the conception of a new centre party born of the union of the old Constitutional Party during the seven years of the Coalition. Mr. Lloyd George, they declare, has accepted the logic of the situation created by the General election and is seeking to revert to his pre-war political position. The organs of the Independent Liberals, however, meet the ex-Premier's advices guardedly. While welcoming the ex-Premier's gesture, they declare that the Liberal programme is well defined and Mr. Lloyd George has only to accept that programme—B.O.W.

FIRST TO NON-COOPERATE.

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

DR. ANSARI'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

There was a large congregation at the Jama Masjid on the 3rd instant whither Dr. Ansari and Mr. Hadi Hasan of the National Muslim University deputation proceeded for the Friday prayers. The Khilafat Committee had arranged a lecture by Dr. Ansari on the Jamea Millia Islamia. The Mahomedans of Bombay accorded the deputation not only a very enthusiastic welcome and several donors came forward and subscribed on the spot.

Dr. Ansari who was received with loud and prolonged shouts of "Allah-ho-Akbar" described how the Jamea Millia Islamia of Aligarh which was founded in November 1920 differed from all other educational institutions in the country in that, firstly, it was the first University to non-co-operate, secondly that knowledge was imparted there for its own sake and not for obtaining Government employments and petty clerkships; thirdly, that its medium of instruction was Urdu, and, in consequence, there resulted a great economy of time and labour which was otherwise devoted in the acquisition of English; fourthly, that vocational training e.g. lock manufacture, spinning, weaving, press management was insisted on as a definite item of education; fifthly, that it was entirely free from all sectarianism and narrow-mindedness; and lastly—a most important of all—religious education from the most elementary to the most advanced classes was compulsory for both Hindoos and Mahomedans. He then exhorted the audience to support national education not only by subscribing wholeheartedly to the Jamea Fund, but more so by sending their young men to Aligarh and by advertising the University among their friends and relatives.

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

TRULY MUSLIM, TRULY NATIONAL.

APPEAL TO BOMBAY MUSLIMS.

H. H. AGHA KHAN'S SUPPORT.

GIVE ALL YOU CAN.

The National Muslim University, Aligarh, founded by Maulana Mohamed Ali, is in need of funds. A delegation including Dr. Ansari, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Principal A. M. Khwaja and Vice-Principal Hadi Hasan has come to Bombay to collect money for the institution. H. H. the Agha Khan has promised permanent support. We hope that every Muslim in Bombay whom God has blessed with wealth will help to place the University upon a firm foundation of finance. Its success will benefit all Muslims and all Indians in the time to come,

HELP TURKS IN THEIR STRUGGLE.

MR. PICKTHALL'S STIRRING APPEAL.

A very large meeting of the residents of Mohalla Madanpura was convened under the auspices of the Madanpura Khilafat Committee. About eight to ten thousand people were present. Many leaders were present, chief among them being Dr. Ansari, Messrs. Hadinhasan, Vice-Principal National Muslim University Aligarh, Seth Abdullaharoon of Karachi, Maulana Khujandi Maulana Abudlalim Siddiqi and Maulana Hasan Arzoo of Pulwari, Mr. Desai Musherussadat and others.

The meeting commenced with a recitation from the Holy Quran. Mr. Pickthall was formally voted to the chair amidst shouts of "Allah-o-Akbar." In his presidential address, Mr. Pickthall laid great stress on unity and friendship with the Turks who are a prey to the foreign and anti-Turkish propaganda. He stated that even those who fought so stubbornly, during the last war against the Khalifa are now showing their lip-sympathy and trying to show to the world that the separation of the Sultanate and Khilafat is a blow to Khalifa's prestige. Islam, in the words of Mr. Pickthall, does not require such sympathisers as the Mussalmans are wise enough to judge it themselves. They are aware that this wise policy emanates from no less a personage than Ghazi Mahmud Sheokat Pasha and now the Mussalmans of the world can claim the Khalifa as their own. He is now in no way connected with only one nation. The recent proof of the wise policy is visible from the fact that His Imperial Majesty the Khalifa sent a flag to India as a token of his love and this Flag is green, which is the colour of the Prophet. It is our duty to help the Turks in this struggle. Finally, he eulogised the National Muslim University of Aligarh and asked Dr. Ansari to give its details.

DR. ANSARI ON JAMI-I-MILLIA.

Dr. Ansari, in a brief speech described how the Jami-i-Milla was founded by Maulana Mohammed Ali and Shaukat Ali and its foundation was laid by the late Shaikhulhind. Then he described the chief features of the institution. (1) The students of all castes and creeds who study there are true Non-Co-operators, some of them being still in jails (2) They are educated, not for any monetary gains but for the sake of education itself. (3) The Professors are of very special qualifications and Non-Cooperators. (4) Religious training is imparted in right earnest even to the Hindu students to whom a Pandit gives lessons on theology. (5) The institution accepts no aid from the Government. (6) Besides education, the students are trained also for some profession for instance lockmaking, weaving, etc.

Finally, he asked the people to help the institution by sending their boys and also by contributing towards its fund. Othe speakers were Mr. Hadihasan Maulana Khujandi and Maulana Abdul Aleem Siddiqi. About Rs. 1,100 were collected for Taiyara Fund and the meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the chair. Poems were also read by Mr. Masherussadat and others.

TURKISH SUFFERERS OF ANATOLIA.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

In connection with the Angora-Khilafat Ashra, a meeting of the Mussalmans of Nagpada Khilafat ward was held on the 2nd instant in the Mosque of Choki Mohalla. Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall presided. In his presidential address he described in details the plight and misery of Anatolian villages laid waste by the Greeks and exhorted the audience to help the Turkish sufferers with money, seeds, cattle and fruit plants and participate in the repopulation of the destroyed villages. In this connection he also suggested that Indian names be affixed to those of Turkish villages to strengthen unity and friendship.

His speech was translated in Urdu by Molvi Qamer Ahmad of the Central Khilafat office.

Maulana Khujandi then moved a resolution condemning the attitude of the Allies in the Peace Conference, and exhorting people to make common cause with the Turks in their life and death struggle, and also to complete their programme of work in India.

Maulana Abdul Alim Siddiqi seconded the resolution in touching words. The meeting ended with a prayer for the victory of the Turks and the success of His Imperial Majesty the Khalifat-ul-Muslimeen and His Excellency Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha.

ANGORA ASSEMBLY.

DISCUSSION OF PEACE TREATY.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

Constantinople.—A tedious discussion proceeding in the National Assembly at Angora over the Peace Treaty. The reason for this is the length of Government's counter-proposals. which cover 150 printed pages of foolscap.—Reuter.

ARREST OF EDITOR OF "AVANTI."

ON CHARGE OF INCITING TO OVERTHROW FASCIST GOVT.

LONDON, March 2.

Rome.—Sgr. Serrati, Editor of "*Avanti*," the official organ of the Socialist Party who are supported by the Communists all over Europe, has been arrested because he was a member of the Socialist Commission which attended the meetings of the Third Internationale at Moscow and whence it issued a proclamation inciting the Socialists to join the Communists and overthrow the Fascist Government. A warrant has been issued against other members of the Commission but one, being a Deputy, is protected by the Parliamentary immunity, and others have absconded.—Reuter.

INDIGNATION IN ULSTER.

LONDON, March 3.

In conformity with the Free State decision the Imperial Commissioner of Customs and Excise issue a warning that after April 1st all traffic with the Free State by sea and by land across the boundaries between North and South Ireland will be subject to customs laws and regulations applicable to overseas trade, but exports and imports between Great Britain and North Ireland will remain unchanged. The decision has created indignation in Ulster. Sir J. Craig speaking to Belfast traders described the Free State action as foolish to a decree and hoped that wiser counsel would prevail in the Free State before erecting a permanent barrier. Meantime Ulster must direct her attention to Britain and the Dominions where trade was welcome instead of being thwarted.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN BOMBAY!

NO PERMISSION FOR KHADI EXHIBITION POSTERS.

DUTY OF CITIZENS.

Mr. U. K. Oza, Publicity Officer of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, sends us the following:—

The following letter has been received by Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla, Secretary, All-India Khadi Exhibition in reply to a request to be allowed to stick bills advertising the Exhibition on walls in the city in obedience to the latest resolution passed by the Municipal Corporation:

No. ER5658/D dated 1-3-23 from the Executive Engineer to N. H. Belgaumwalla, Esqr.

Sir, Re: Bill Posting. In reply to your letter of the 22nd February 1923 forwarding samples of notices which you desire to post at various places in the city, I have the honour to inform you that the Municipal Commissioner is not inclined to give you permission for the indiscriminate posting of these notices on public and private walls in the city. I have etc., (Sd.) Executive Engineer.

Citizens, the first use of the resolution is made against the Khadar Exhibition.

As, however it requires the widest publicity to be given to it, it is your duty to obtain the posters from the *Asoka Stores*, Princess Street and exhibit them in private houses, hotels, shops, banking firms, and other places not included within municipal jurisdiction.

Get the Posters to-day.

BRITAIN AND IRISH FREE STATE.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 2.

A further step in the realisation of autonomy of the Irish Free State is marked by an announcement which is made by the British customs authorities that, as from midnight March 31st, the traffic between Britain and the Irish Free State will, for all purposes, be regarded as imports and exports and be subject to the customs laws and regulations applicable to Overseas trade.—B. O. W.

EAST WILLESDEN BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, Mar. 4.

Hon. Mr. G. F. Stanley Conservative and Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Home Affairs, who failed to get elected for Preston at the last General Election, has now been heavily defeated in the bye-election at East Willesden.

The result of this election is as follows:—

Harcourt Johnstone ..... 14,824.
Hon. G. F. Stanley ..... 9,648.

Mr. Johnstone is a Liberal and he unsuccessfully contested the seat at the General Election against Mr. Mallaby-Deeley, who has since resigned.—Reuter.

TH U.S. A. SENATE.

LONDON, Mar. 1.

Washington.—As far as the present session is concerned, the Senate has disposed of President Harding's proposal that America should become a member of the International Court of Justice, as it has rejected Democrat Senator King's resolution furging that the proposal should be carried out) by 49 votes to 24.

The Senate has ratified the Bill, which has already passed the House of Representatives, providing that all cotton sold in inter-State commerce or exportation must be quoted on the basis of the American standards.—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

The cordiality of Anglo-American relations again found an expression at the annual dinner of the British Division of the American University Union in London, last evening, where the Prince of Wales was the guest-of-honour. The American Ambassador Mr. Harvey, proposing the Prince's health referred to the fact that the first Prince of Wale was called the Black Prince and said that, in this instance, they knew the Prince was a "white man"; so, let them emulate the ancient custom and designate His Royal Highness, the White Prince.

UNIVERSITY UNION.

The Prince, responding, said that when the Americans and the British got together like this they came out better Anglo-Saxons than before. He pointed out that the war gave birth to a University Union which was becoming a force in world-peace. The Prince emphasised, from his own experience Overseas, the value of the Union's object in giving the youths University education, and the Overseas experience as the finest education possible. He concluded by saying that the men of this generation had got to learn to be true men of the world and cure themselves of any of the small feelings of remoteness from their fellowmen across the seas.—Reuter.

AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION

BRITAIN ACCEPTS CLAIM

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Paris.—A conference at which Sir John Bradbury, representing Britain, agreed to the legitimacy of the American claim for the payment of expense of the occupation forces disclosed the fact that the American representative was anxious to obtain a prompt cash payment or instalments; but the amounts hitherto paid by Germany have been almost entirely distributed amongst the Allies, leaving the coffers of the Reparations Commission practically empty.

The United States is apparently willing to accept deliveries in kind, like dyestuffs on account; but Germany, at present, is only delivering comparatively small quantities of dyestuffs.—Reuter.

INCHCAPE REPORT.

RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

EXCESSIVE CENTRALISATION DISAPPROVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 2.

The following is a continuation of the Inchcape Committee's Report:—

The expenditure of the Military Works Department also comes under critical scrutiny, and the Committee recommends: (1) That in view of the enormous outlay involved, the whole arrangement for accommodating both the British and Indian forces and the constructional programme of the Army already sanctioned by the Government of India be reviewed. (2) The re-appropriation of funds be prohibited, except for works included in the sanctioned programme, when re-appropriation should be subject to the surrender of a saving being justified by the financial situation. (3) The Budget estimate for 1923-24, be limited to Rs. 3,75,05,000 net, a reduction of Rs. 76,92,000, including Rs. 10 lakhs transferred to the Royal Air Force, or a net saving of Rs. 66,92,000.

After devoting 58 printed pages to the Military Services, the Committee concludes part one, with these important observations, which suggest the possibility of fixing the Military Budget in the years to come at Rs. 50 crores. "We cannot conclude our report on the Military Services without saying that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Army Department have displayed a whole-hearted disposition to reduce military expenditure, always bearing in mind the importance of maintaining the efficiency and mobility of the forces for protection against outside aggression and internal disorder and we desire to extend to them our grateful thanks for the assistance they have rendered.

As stated in our introductory remarks, although the Budget estimate for the Military Services in 1922-23 was Rs. 67,75,26,000, the full expenditure required during that year would, but for certain fortuitous circumstances, have amounted to Rs. 71,57,82,000 gross. The reductions which we have indicated amount to Rs. 13,95,52,000 but additional provisions of Rs. 23,00,000 for practice ammunition and Rs. 9,75,000 for gratuities to demobilised officers are required for 1923-24. If our recommendations are accepted and if they could all be brought into effect at once, the Military Budget for 1923-24, could be reduced to Rs. 57,75,05,000, but we recognise that it will take some time for the whole of these savings to materialise. The more quickly the reduction of troops are brought about the nearer will the actual expenditure approach this figure. The Finance Department, in framing their estimates, will require to make an allowance for terminal charges and for the expenditure which must necessarily be incurred during the period require to give full effect to the changes which we recommend. We are not in possession of the data necessary for framing such an estimate. The reduction which we have indicated of Rs. 13,95,52,000 includes approximately Rs. 2½ crores for reduction in stocks, which do not of course present a recurring saving. These reductions, however, should ultimately lead to a substantial recurring economy by curtailing the establishments engaged on the maintenance of stores, by minimising loss from deterioration, by reducing expenditure on the hire of ground or hire or construction of buildings, to say nothing of the loss to India which is involved by the enormous amount of capital at present locked up in stocks. Further, we are informed that in the near future there will be large automatic savings by the liquidation of various liabilities arising out of the war, for example, gratuities to demobilised officers, India's share of which in 1923-24, is estimated at £41,500. We therefore believe that the adoption of our recommendations will enable the estimates in subsequent years to be reduced to about Rs. 57 crores, irrespective of any savings due to further economics or failing prices.

"PROGRESSIVE REDUCTION."

"The above suggested reductions have been agreed to generally by the Commander-in-Chief, but in a great administration such as the Army in India, of which he is the responsible head, we recognise that in working them out and in giving practical effect to them he may find it desirable to make some minor modifications. There may result greater expenditure under one head and reduced expenditure under another, but so long as the increase involved is more than counterbalanced by the reduction, we consider that the actual working out of the details should be left in his hands.

"We do not, however, consider that the Government of India should be satisfied with a Military Budget of Rs. 57 crores, and we recommend that a close watch be kept on the details of military expenditure with the object of bringing about a progressive reduction in the future, should a further fall in prices take place. We consider that it may be possible, after a few years, to reduce the Military Budget to a sum not exceeding Rs. 50 crores, although the Commander-in-Chief does not subscribe to this opinion. Even this is more, in our opinion, than the tax-payer in India should be called upon to pay, and though the revenue may increase through a revival of trade, there would, we think, still be no justification for not keeping a strict eye on military expenditure with a view to its further reduction.

"Having reviewed the expenditure of the Military Services, we recommend that (1) the total net Budget for 1923-24 be fixed at Rs. 57,75,00,000, subject to such addition as may be necessary on account of the delay which must ensue in carrying out the proposed changes, and (2) military expenditure after a few years be brought down to a sum not exceeding Rs. 50 crores."

RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

Perhaps the most critical of all the reviews of the Committee relates to Railway expenditure, where the subject is examined from the business point of view by a Committee which consisted solely of business men, and some strong strictures are passed where the Committee think there has been a deviation from ordinary business rules. The summary of its recommendations on the Railway are:—Steps be taken to curtail working expenses as necessary to ensure that under normal conditions an average return of at least 5½ per cent is obtained on the capital invested by the State in railways. (2) The present system of programme revenue expenditure be abolished and that adequate financial provision be made annually by each railway for the maintenance and removal permanent way and rolling stock in the manner indicated in paragraph 7. (3) Agents of railways be designated general managers and made responsible for the administration, working and financial results of their railways. (4) A financial adviser be immediately appointed to ensure that financial considerations are given their due weight before expenditure is incurred. (5) Preparation of a scheme of grouping railways be taken up forthwith. (6) The Budget provision for working expenses, including surplus profits in 1922-23, be limited to Rs. 64 crores, subject to a further allowance to meet any increase in traffic reduction of Rs. 4,59,000,000 on the Budget estimate for 1922-23, and of Rs. 3,50,00,000 on the preliminary estimate proposed for 1923-24.

REDUCTION OF WORKING EXPENSES.

In recommending a reduction of Rs. 4½ cores in working expenses, the Committee keeps in view the main principle that the relation of working expenses to revenue should be so adjusted to provide for an adequate return on the capital invested. "We are of opinion that the country cannot afford to subsidise railways, and that steps should be taken to curtail working expenses as necessary in order to ensure that not only will the railways as a whole be on self-supporting basis, but that an adequate return should be obtained for the large capital expenditure which has been incurred by the State. We consder that with economic working, it should be possible for the railways in India to earn sufficient receipts to yield an average return of at least 6½ per cent. on the total capital at charge. The average return to the State during the three years prior to the war was 5 per cent., and in view of the fact that large amounts of additional capital are being raised at 6 per cent. of over, we think a return of 5½ per cent. cannot be regarded as excessive. A return of 5½ per cent. on the total capital at charge in 1922-23, after allowing for all interest, annuity and sinking fund payments, would yield roughly Rs. 8.5 crores to the Central revenues. We are informed that in deciding upon the amount of the Central Government deficit, which would have to be made good initially by contributions from the Provinces, Lord Meston's Committee assume that the Central Government would derive a net annual revenue of no less than Rs. 10¾ crores from the railways. It is evident therefore, that the failure of the railways to yield an economic return on the capital invested by the State is one of the main factors responsible for the present financial difficulties of the Central Government. A return of 5½ per cent. would not merely go far towards bridging the deficit of the Central Government, but should, with the economies which we recommended in the case of other Departments, makes it possible to give much needed relief to the Province by a substantial reduction in the amount of their contribution."

On the question of the programme of the future Capital Expenditure the Committee rtmarks "we are informed that there are many remunerative schemes, such as the opening up of lines for the development of the mineral resources, the electrification of the suburban lines, etc., which at present cannot be taken up owing to the difficulty of obtaining capital. This being so we cannot believe that it is legitimate under any circumstances to put Rs. 67 crores of capital borrowed at a high rate of interest into lines which are already a very great drain on the resources of the State, and we recommend that except in the case of the commitments already entered upon no further capital expenditure be incurred on these lines until the whole position has been examined by the Financial Adviser and reviewed by the Government. If the full amount of the capital cannot immediately be employed on the remunerative works, on opening lines, it would, in our opinion, be a matter for consideration whether some portion of it could not with advantage be devoted to the construction of new lines promising an adequate return."

THE REAL QUESTION.

The real question to be decided is whether when capital is so urgently required by some railways for remunerative purposes, the country can afford to borrow large sums of money, at the present high rates, for expenditure on railways, which are not only unable to earn 5 per cent. on their present capital but which have to be subsided by the general taxpayer. We consider that further expenditure on such railways can only be justified if it can be satisfactorily demonstrated that this expenditure will increase the net earning of the railway sufficiently to cover additional interest involved.

Dealing with the question of provision for the arrears of maintenance and renewal the Committee says, "It is necessary, however, to make special provision to overtake the present arrears. As no funds are available in the Suspense Accounts it is in our opinion not practicable to make any general increase on the rates and fares without adversely effecting the trade of the country. We consider that the best course will be that each railway should credit a suspense account with a portion of any surplus funds available after the payment of the interest and the sinking fund charges for the specific purpose of overtaking the arrears of the renewals. This provision should, we think, not exceed the average annual amounts which would be necessary to overtake the arrears in five years. The overtaking of arrears on the unremunerative railways must necessarily wait until the financial position improves."

The Committee strongly recommends that steps be now taken to give effect to one of the most important recommendations of the Railway Accounts Committee that Route and Rate Books be supplied to each station.

RELATION BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAYS.

Summing up its views on the railways generally the Committe observes:—

"The Chief Commissioner is responsible under the Government of India for arriving at decisions on the technical questions, and he is solely responsible for advising the Government of India in matters of railway policy. Considering the enormous stake which the Government of India have in the railways, and the financial relations which exist between the Government and the railways, we think it essential that there should be an officer of the Government ofIndia, to protect the interests of the State, to consider the schemes for development, and to sanction the capital expenditure. We consider it very important, however, that his functions should be closely and clearly defined. The Agents, as they are now called, should, in our opinion, become the General Managers and should be made responsible for the administration, working and the financial results of their railways, and should be free to conduct their undertakings on a commercial basis.

The Chief Commissioner and his organisation should hold inquiries in the case of serious accidents in the same way as the Board of Trade does in Great Britain. They should see that the lives of the public are fully safeguarded that the proposed capital expenditure is fully justified as a commercial proposition before being sanctioned; that the construction of the engineering works and the rolling stock conforms to the recognised standards; and that the rates and the fares are fixed at a level necessary to ensure that with the economic working and an adequate return is obtained on the large capital invested by the State in the railways.

The receipts and the working expenses of the railways amount together to more than Rs. 150 crores per annum; and the magnitude of the financial interests of the State involved in these transactions make it, in our opinion, essential that an experienced financial adviser should be associated with the Chief Commissioner. It is clear that such an Association is urgently required in order to ensure that the financial considerations are given their due weight in the exercise by the Chief Commissioner of his proper functions. There are also many other technical matters such as the financial provision to be made for the renewals of the permanent way bridges, rolling stock etc., and the incidences of expenditure as between capital and revenue which must be dealt with by a financial expert.

MONTHLY REPORTS.

We consider that each railway should compile and forward monthly statistical and financial returns shewing its working results. These results should be summarised and scrutinised in the Chief Commissioner's office, and in this way the working of all the railways in India would be focussed for the information of the Member of the Council in charge of the railways, the Chief Commissioner and the financial adviser. The summarised results should be communicated to the General Managers which is not now done; so that each manager will be able to compare results of his working with that of other railways. In this way by working in close touch with the managers the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Railways and the Chief Commissioner should be in a position, while safeguarding the interests of the state, to indicate the directions in which improvements in working might be effected from the point of view of economy or public convenience.

This was the procedure intended when the Railway Board was formed in 1908, and it is set out in the following statement. The conception of a Raiway Board is not new; it has been advocated and considered on various occasions for many years past. Its central idea is that there should be a Body of practical business men entrusted with the full authority to manage the railways of India on a commercial principle and freed from all the non-essential restrictions or needlessly inelastic rules. There are two distinct classes of duties with which the New Authority will have to deal. First is deliberative and includes the preparations of the railway programme and the greater questions of railway policy and finance affecting all the lines. The ultimate decision on such questions must of necessity rest with the Government of India.

The second class of duties is administrative and includes such matters as the construction of new lines by State Agency, the carrying out of new works and open lines of improvement of the raiway management with regard both to economy and public convenience, the arrangements for through traffic and the settlement of disputes between the railways. This conception of the functions of the Railway Board fell into disuse and the detailed control of the railways passed into the hands of a Board stationed at Calcutta and Simla and latterly at Delhi and Simla and the Agents found themselves more or less par alysed. As stated in the Acworth Committee's Report, many references on trivial questions have to be referred by the Agents of the Railways to Delhi involving a great amount of correspondence and delay. We are told that in almost every case the result is the approval of the Agent's proposals. We agree that this excessive centralisation is wrong. The General Manager of a great railway should not have to refer minor matters connected with the working of his railway to a centralised Headquarters in Delhi or Simla, but should be empowered to give decisions and be free to attend to the working of his line. His management should be judged by the results and if it is unsuccessful, —apart from the fortuitous circumstances over which he had no control,—he should be relieved of his duties.

QUESTION OF SALARIES.

We think the question of salaries of the General Managers might with advantage be considered. They are paid very much less than the General Managers of the Railways in Great Britain, and it is most important that the very best type of man should be secured by giving him adequate remuneration. It might be objected that in this way the General Manager of a railway would possibly be more highly paid than the Commissioner or the Chairman of the Railway Board. But the General Managers of Railways in England are much more highly paid than the Chairmen of the Boards of Directors and there is no reason why the same system should not be adopted in India. At present certain restrictions are placed on the salaries of the Managers of the Railways in India by laying it down that they must not receive more than certain other highly placed officials. But in the commercial undertakings such as the railways, we are satisfied that this is a mistake and the rule should be abrogated.

GROUPING SYSTEM.

We are convinced that in a country like India with her vast territory and differing peoples and circumstances it is an impossibility to control the details of all the railways from Delhi or Simla as at present. Decentralisation is, in our opinion, essential if the railways in India are to be developed on economic lines. It is generally agreed that large economies could be effected by grouping the railways on the lines recently adopted in Great Britain, and we recommend that preparation of a schome be taken up forthwith. We consider the existing systems could well be amalgamated into, say, five groups although certain lines would appear to fall naturally into the same group some time and study may be necessary to evolve the most suitable and economic scheme. We have discussed this report with the Chief Commissioner of the Railways who accepts the conclusion of the Committee that in the present circumstances reduction in the Railway Budget are unavoidable. Naturally he may find it convenient in working up to them to make certain alterations in the method of arriving at them. And this we quite realise. He is in general agreement with many of our recommendations although he must give very careful consideration on the means of effecting them. The Chief Commissioner was good enough to say that he considers the report extremely valuable.

SIR WILLIAM R. EDWARDS.

INDIAN OFFICE DENIES REPORTED APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

London.—The India Office denies yesterday's reported appointment of Sir William R. Edwards as the Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State for India.—Reuter.

SIRS R, CRADDOCK AND W. VINCENT.

KING RECEIVES IN AUDIENCE.

LONDON, Mar. 3.

The King received in audience to-day Sir Reginald Craddock, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Burma, and Sir William Vincent, ex-Home Member of the Government of India, on their relinquishing their appointments.—Reuter.

EQUALISING DIVORCE LAW.

SECOND READING OF BILL PASSED.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

The second reading of the private members bill equalising the divorce law between the sexes was passed, by 231 votes as against 27, in the House of Commons, to-day; so it will no longer be necessary for a woman to prove cruelty or desertion in addition to infidelity in order to secure a divorce. The objectors contend that the measure will make a divorce by collusion easier. Men might admit infidelty but would hesitate to admit cruelty Lawyer members pointed out that there was an equal collusion with regard to cruelty which had become little more than legal fiction. The eventual passage of the Bill is regarded as being assured.—Reuter.

SIR CHARLES MONRO APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF GIBRALTER

LONDON, Mar. 3.

Sir Charles Monro, formerly Commander-in-Chief in India, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar, in succession to Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien.—Reuter.

IMPOSITION OF CAPITAL LEVY IN GREECE

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Athens.—The Government has decided upon the imposition of a capital levy. Details have not been disclosed, but the original scheme has been slightly amended in deference to the opposition of the Chamber of Commerce.—Reuter.

DEATH OF LORD SEAFORTH OF BRAHAN

LONDON, Mar. 4

Yesterday died Lord Seaforth of Brahan, the great grandson of Lord Seaforth, who raised the first and second battalions of the Seaforth Highlanders.—Reuter.

LALA DUNICHAND CONGRATULATED

On the 27th of February a public meeting was held at Kamalia (Montgomery) at which the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"This meeting of the inhabitants of Kamalia congratulates L. Dunichand, president Punjab Provincial Congress Committee and Dr. Gopichand and others on their arrest for the sake of their country and emphatically condemns the policy of the Government in meting out harsh treatment to the political prisoners at the Dera Gazikhan Jail."

Monse.—The miners' executive in Borinage area have voted in favour of resumption of work on Monday.

Constantinople.—Release of two the captured airmen has been delayed owing to interruption of railway communication between Smyrna and Balikesri where they are confined.

HOW COMPROMISE WAS BROUGHT ABOUT.

DESHBANDU DAS' STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 2.

The following statement has been issued by Deshbandhu Das: "Now that the two Congress parties have adjusted their differences temporarily it is necessary to give a short account of the events, which led to this compromise, to remove any false impression which may have arisen from misleading accounts which appeared in some newspapers. I shall simply state events, chronologically. When I was in Bombay during the last month, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad saw me and proposed certain terms of compromise, viz. that both the parties should suspend the Council propaganda for two months and work whole-heartedly to collect men and money according to the Gaya resolution. That if by that time the country becomes prepared for Civil Disobedience the All-India Congress Committee would so declare in which case both parties should join in such a Civil Disobedience. That if on the contrary the All-India Congress Committee fail to make such a declaration, each party would be at liberty to continue the Council propaganda and accept the verdict of a Special Session of the Congress to be held in the month of June. The Maulana also assured me that in case my Party was willing to accept these terms he would accept any safeguards that I might propose to secure a fair and impartial election of delegates to the said Special Session of the Congress. Upon that I consulted members of our Party who were then in Bombay and intimated to the Maulana Saheb that we were unable to accept those terms. I also proposed other terms, which in my opinion were better than these. They were, firstly, some sort of compromise on the lines suggested by Babu Bhagwan Das at Gaya, namely, that we should allow each other to work out our separate programmes without interference and unitedly work out the programme in which we all agreed. Secondly, I further proposed that in the event of the Working Committee not accepting our proposal I would agree to suspend the Council propaganda for two months to enable the Majority Party to work out their scheme of Civil Disobedience unhampered in any way. The Working Committee rejected the first proposal and I understand that so far as the second proposal is concerned although the Maulana Saheb mentioned it to some members of the Working Committee it was not placed before the Working Committee as a Committee and was not considered by them. This is all that happened in Bombay.

The second stage of these negotations was at Allahabad where the Maulana Saheb met Pandit Motilal Nehru and Hakim Ajmal Khan. The terms which the Maulana Saheb orginally proposed to me in Bombay were again discussed and they were tentatively agreed upon by these three gentlemen with certain important modifications and additions, subject however to my acceptance and acceptance of our Party. These alterations made it perfectly clear that the parties were merely suspending their differences to work a common programme and not adjusting them in the sense of one Party giving in to the other on the subject of those differences; and further that the Civil Disobedience contemplated was of a general nature to be immediately launched throughout the country, i.e., in the majority of the provinces and not merely to be decided upon to be resorted to at some future date. The Maulana Saheb was also given a separate note in which our right to proceed with the organisation of our Party and the framing of our programme and the constitution was specially emphasised.

THIRD STAGE.

The next stage of these negotiations was in Calcutta, and there some terms were provisionally agreed upon between Pandit Nehru, Maulana Azad and myself subject to the approval of our Party. Under these terms further addition was made to the original terms providing for certain arrangements to be made in all the provinces as early as possible in order to enable the election of the delegates to the Special Session of the Congress to take place on fair and impartial lines. These arrangements were detailed in a letter of even date addressed by me to the Maulana Saheb in which it was also made clear that the proposed compromise would not prevent my Party from raising funds, without making any propaganda on the question of the Councils, from those who might be willing to trust to the judgment of the members of my party. Our party met at Allahabad on the 20th of February. At this meeting the terms of the compromise were discussed, suggestions were made and a Committee was appointed with full powers to negotiate with the Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee, and if possible to arrive at a settlement. According to the suggestions made at the meeting, I had, in addition teo the Maulana Saheb's draft as amended, the following drafts prepared for the consideration of the Working Committee. No. 1, the Gaya Resolution re the Councils to be suspended and the Minority to carry on their Council propaganda without the opposition of the Majority Party. 2, the Majority Party to carry on their propaganda about collecting Rs. 25 lakhs and raising 50,000 volunteers without opposition of the minority Party. The Parties to work those items together which are common to both No. 2 1, suspension of the Councilu propoganda on both sides till 30th April. 2 Both parties to work the remaining items of their respective programmes in the interval without interfering with each other. 3, The Majority Party to carry on their propaganda in accordance with the Gaya Programme about volunteers and money and the Minority Party will cooperate in appealing for funds, workers for the Constructive Programme and in working other items. Each party to adopt such course after 30th April as it may be advised. The Council Propaganda on both sides to be suspended till the 30th April. 2. The Gaya Programme to be worked by both Porties during the interval 3. The All-India Congress Committee to meet in May and decide whether Civil Disobedience can be immediately undertaken throughout the country. 4 If such Civil Disobedience as undertaken, both Parties will join in it. 5. If such Civil Disobedience is not undertaken, the Gaya Resolution on the Councils shall be suspended and the Minority Party will begin their Council Propaganda without opposition from the Majority Party.

I met the representatives of the Working Committee on the 26th March, and all different suggestions for compromise were discussed between the representatives of our committee and those of the Working Committee. The Working Committee suggested certain alterations with regard to those different proposals and they said that they would let me know next morning after further consultation with the members of the Working Committee as to which, if any, of the proposals they were in a position to accept. We met next morning and I was told by the representatives of the Working Committee that we could accept either the second proposal subject to certain modifications or the Calcutta Settlement without the election safeguards, and that no compromise was possible unless we accepted one or the other. Upon that our committee immediately met and accepted the second proposal as modified. It was this proposal which was accepted as the compromise by the All-India Congress Committee after rejecting certain other proposals made on the lines of the drafts referred to above by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and other members of the Committee.

THE SALT DUTY.

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 3.

The Madras papers are ceaseless in commenting on the salt tax.

The "Daily Express" says:—"The enhancement in the present condition of the country is a political blunder of the first magnitude. It is likely to be misused by the anti-British class of the Indian politicians. It is only a tax felt mainly by the poorer classes and should be the last to be touched."

The "Swarajya" says:—"The proposal if carried into effect would form the blackest chapter in the financial history of India."

'PIONEER" ON SALT DUTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar.2.

The "Pioner," says the Finance Member had a depressing tale to lay before the country and he did it without undue optimism on the one hand or any attempt to gloss over unpleasant facts on the other. We endrose all that the Finance Member said regarding the grave danger of treating Budget deficit with levity. Last year the Legislative Assembly light-heartedly allowed a course of action which led to a large uncovered deficit this year. It is invited to assent to an increase in salt duty which in 1922 it rejected. With contumely will the Assembly repeat its ill-advised action of last year when it is asked to assent to this small increase of taxation? Any attempt to raise salt duty invariably causes an outcry which has its origin in the determination to avoid facing it. The paper draws attention to the delusion that widely prevails in India that additional revenue may easily be obtained by the simple device of increasing duties on imported goods and emphasises Sir Basil Blackett's warning against risks taken in reducing military expenditure.

DECCAN MERCHANTS ASSN

CONFIDENCE IN MANAGING COMMITTEE

The adjourned extra-ordinary general meeting of the Deccan Merchants' Association was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday at 3 p.m. Mr. S. R. Khopkar presided.

While opening the proceedings the president of the meeting, Mr. S. R. Khopkar gave the audience a short review of the controversy engineered by a section of the members.

As Mr. L. G. Mahajani was absent owing to illness, Mr. K. B. Joshi proposed the first resolution:

"That this meeting of the members of the Deccan Merchants' Association expresses its full confidence in the present managing Committee and gives them full support in the work they have undertaken."

This resolution was seconded by Lt.-Col. Dr. V. N. Bhajekar. Mr. V. V. Potdar opposed it and moved an amendment. On the amendment being put to vote it was thrown out by the meeting only the proposer and the seconder voting for it.

Mr. K. B. Joshi next moved:—

"That this meeting entirely disapproves of the methods and tactics adopted by some members in carrying out a destructive propaganda which is quite detrimental and suicidal to the interest of this Association, and, therefore, totally condemns them."

The third part of the resolution runs thus:—

"Looking to the grave situation created by their mischievous propaganda this meeting further resolves that the following names be removed from the list of the members of the Association and empowers the secretary to give effect to this resolution:—

Mr. Hari Keshav Ekbote, Mr. K V. Damle, Mr. P. P Agharkar, Mr. A. Bhasker Joshi, and Mr. Anantram Vaikunthram

This was seconded by Mr. G. S. Divekar. The second and the third part of the resolution were put to vote separately and carried by an overwhelming majori

Official and Personal.

Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Lieut. Colonel C.F. Hunter and Mr. Purdey have left Government House.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd was present at the Bombay Races on Saturday afternoon.

Mr: Laird has arrived at Government House Bombay.

Her Excellency attended Taj Begum's wedding at Dongarsi Road, on Sunday afternoon.

LEPROSY PROBLEM

QUESTION OF TREATMENT.

MOTION IN BEHAR COUNCIL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

In the Binar and Orissa Legislative Council on the 21st instant a resolution was moved by Babu Devaki Prasad Sinha proposing that leper dispensaries be established in the important towns of the province.

In replying to the resolution, the Secretary in the Department of Public Health, stated that in the opinion of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals it was not desirable to establish small hospitals for the treatment of the disease, and that better results would be obtained if the lepers were treated in segregation camps and mission hospitals.

From an academic point of view this may be correct, but the fact remains that according to the census returns, in which it is notorious that the number of lepers is greatly under-estimated, there are in the province 16,935 lepers, of whom 1,436 are in institutions of the nature referred to. The remainder apparently are receiving no treatment at all.

There appears to be a certain amount of misconception both on the part of the proposer of the resolution and of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. The greatest authority on leprosy at present is probably Sir Leonard Rodgers, and the following are extracts from a speech of his in a discussion at the East Indian Association on "Leprosy in India."

"The problem of leprosy in India is indeed one of the greatest difficulty and magnitude. Dr. Muir's recent estimate of from one half to one million lepers in India is partly based on enquiries in Calcutta showing that only two out of thirty lepers, many being well marked cases, had been returned as such in the census, and my own opinion is that there cannot be less than half a million as the numerous early cases are certainly not recorded in the returns, while we know that many of them are infective on account of their nasal discharges containing many lepra bacilli. Segragation measures have undoubtedly proved of great value in reducing leprosy in several countries in which they have been properly carried out, but the long incubation period of the disease, probably averaging from six to eight years, and the difficulty of recognizing the earlier, but still infective, stages of the disease, greatly increase the difficulties of its successful application, for the early unisolated cases help materially to keep up the infection. while it is only natural that such patients should hide their trouble as long as possible. For this reason the leper smylums in India are very largely occupied by advanced cases, some of which, especially the anaesthetic ones, are by no means the most dangerous as regards infective power. It is here that the recent advances in obtaining a much more effective treatment of leprosy should prove of the graetest service in the near future, for how greatly will the problem be simplified when the early ineffective cases, instead of having every inducement to hide their disease and keep out of the asylums as long as possible, learn that the earlier they go to them the better their chances of being so effectively treated that they will lose their infective powers and be able to return to their homes under a system of regular inspection to ascertain if they are remaining well, and that is the hope we can now confidently hold out to them."

"American workers in Honolulu modified my method slightly by making ethyl esters instead of sodium salts, which we had also made in Calcutta, and these have the advantage that they are effective by the simpler subcutaneous or intramuscular methods and Dr. Muir, whom I was fortunate enough to persuade to continue my researches in the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, when I left India, is now using this preparation in an almost painless mixture on a large scale. As 100 injections can be given in an hour, and it is antiseptic, the method can now be easily carried out in all leper asylums as well as in any hospital, and early cases will thus be able to get the improved treatment without difficulty."

In the second of the passages above quoted, it will be seen that Sir Leonard Rodgers mentions that the treatment can be given in any hospital, as well as in a leper asylum.

While it would no doubt be highly desirable that leper dispensaries should be established as widely as possible throughout the province, if financial or other difficulties stand in the way of this, it should be understood that this is not absolutely necessary, and similar results can be obtained by issuing a supply of medicines to all hospitals and dispensaries in charge of Assistant Surgeons, supplying them with literature on the subject, and directing them to treat cases of leprosy as they would those of any other disease the patients suffering from which go to the hospital for treatment. Experience shows that this can easily be done, and all that it required is the extension of the system. In every large centres like Patna itself, the maintenance of a separate leper dispensary is desirable, but in ordinary mofassil towns the work can be carried as part of the ordinary hospital routine. provided the Assistant Surgeon is keen on his profession, and does not shrink from unpleasant or possibly shomewhat dangerous work. These risks are taken as a matter of course in connection with other diseases, and now that leprosy has become amenable to treatment, there is no reason why they should not be taken with regard to it also. However in order to overcome the traditional feeling of repugnance in regard to this disease, it might perhaps be desirable to give an extra allowance to Assistant Surgeons who display special interest in the work."

As compared with the course which appears to find favour at present, that proposal possesses the following advantages.

In order to maintain leper asylums, large sums would have to be granted, the existing asylums having little or no spare accommodation, whereas only a small sum is required for the upkeep of a leper dispensary and nothing but the cost of the medicines for giving treatment at a hospital. The human element should also be taken into consideration. Many persons belonging to the well-to-do classes are stricken with this terrible disease, and very naturally they shrink from the thought of entering any asylum, although, as has been abundantly proved, they are most anxious to obtain treatment. Dr. P. C. Roy, Superintendent of the Sanitary School, Gulzarbagh, has received letters on the subject from the Government of Assam, high officials in Nepal, the Municipality of Karachi, and from other distant places, and a patient has come from Calcutta and is staying at Gulzarbagh in order to obtain the treatment.

To put it briefly, the question is this. There are at least 15,499 lepers in the province who are not receiving treatment, and who are a source of great danger to the public. Are they to be left in helpless misery, and the cure withheld from them, or is it to be made available to all so far as is possible, in the manner in which they can most easily take advantage of it? There appears to be only one reply possible.

THE CONGRESS

'CARRY ON CONSTRUCTIVE WORK."

SJT. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Mar. 3.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari addressed this morning a meeting consisting mostly of students. He advised them to take to the spinning wheel and put on khaddar as it was a token of respect and regard to Mr. Gandhi.

The Congress Working Committee Deputation consisting of Messrs. Rajagopalachari, Rajendra Prasad and Mooazam Ali started this noon on a long All-India tour reaching Bhusaval on the 4th instant.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari interviewed by an Associated Press Representative regarding the compromise agreed upon between the two factions of the Congress said that the truce was very good by itself. He doubted whether it would lead to a final settlement and compromise on a permanent basis. It had however created a non-controversial atmosphere for a time during which, much could be done for strengthening Congress organisation.

CONGRESS DEPUTATION AT CAWNPORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Mar. 3.

The All-India Congress Working Committee's deputation headed by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Mr. Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Mooazam Ali arrived here this afternoon. At a public meeting held this evening speeches were delivered by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and others exhorting the audience to work out the Gaya programme by becoming Congress members and subscribing to the Tilak Memorial Swaraj Fund.

OBSERVANCE OF MARCH 18.

PEACEFUL HARTAL THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, March 3.

The following appeal has been issued by Mr. Rajendra Prasad, General Secretary, Indian National Congress:—

All the Congress Committees throughout the country are requested to complete their preparations for observing March 18th as a Hartal day. All sympathisers with the National movement, it is hoped, will co-operate and render the observance of the day a complete success. There should be peaceful hartal throughout the country. It is needless to add that there should be no compulsion of any sort and that celebration should not be marred by any untoward event in any part of the country. The resolutions to carry on the struggle should be adopted at meetings held in all places. Arrangements should be made for enrolling members, for hawking khaddar, for collection of the Tilak Swarajya Fund and enrolling volunteers. It is hoped that people of all shades of views will realise the importance of celebrating with the Congress Committees. All controversy having been stopped upto April 30th, full advantage should be taken of the sympathy and co-operation of all.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, March 2.

The Congress Working Committee will shortly issue a statement to the Press explaining the negotiations that led to the final settlement between the two wings of the Congress Camp.

THE CONGRESS COMPROMISE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 2.

It is understood that the proviso in the compromise effected between the two Congress parties' arrangement is subject to the condition that there is no dissolution of the existing Councils in any province before the expiry of the full term. It is based on an information of some prominent Congress leaders that Government is going to hold the election in August instead of in November next.

AT THE GRAVE OF A COMRADE.

TRIBUTE TO SIDNEY MUGGERIDGE.

(SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE.")

LONDON, Feb. 14.

A comrade, not of the "Great War," but of the great war—for the freedom of the peoples and the emancipation of humanity, Sidney Muggeridge, a trusty English adherent of justice to the Oriental races passed away on November 25, and was buried in Norwood Cemetery, London, on November 28. On Sunday, February 11, a party wound its way among the monuments to an inconspicuous plot, where lies all that is mortal of this friend of justice. On a simple stone border is the single word "Muggeridge." The party that assembled to pay their tribute found the already faded offerings of the wife and chidren. Near them they reverently laid their wreaths,- one from the Anglo-Ottoman Society, of which the deceased was for some years an officer—another from the Workers' League of India, of which he was the treasurer.

Mr. Arthur Field spoke on behalf of the Anglo-Ottoman Society. Mr. Muggeridge was one of those fine characters which ennoble and benefit the age in which they live, yet secure hardly any notice from the world they have benefitted. This man was totally devoid of the power and the desire to advertise himself. He was singularly generous; no nobly-inspired cause could appeal to him without a generous response. Many good men and women had come to defend Oriental causes and Oriental peoples, from a general love of humanity and through the application of principles or sentiments developed in their European surroundings. Mr. Muggeridge reversed the process; for he secured a broadened view of the English labour question, of the uplifting of the English masses, from his awakening in the East. In the early part of his career as an architect, he travelled to Egypt in the company of an eminent Egyptologist, not to open tombs but to sketch and measure the treasures of ancient Egypt. Beside his daily task, he had what the commercial traveller calls a "good side-line,"—the study of the living people. He found there, as subsequently he found elsewhere, all classes interesting, but the lowliest and least esteemed he found to be the most estimable and the most suggestive. Corruption, laxity, indifference to religion and even humanity, might have invaded the superior ranks; among the people he found religion, sobriety and the really enduring virtues that make a people. Returned to England, Muggridge released himself from the shackles of his own class preconceptions. He became an advocate of the poor and laborious, at home and abroad. He was not only a moral man in the ethical sense, but professed his unity with the Christian church,—although that church doubtless looked on him as a Schesmatic Son. In fact it seemed the destiny of natures like his to be disregarded by all; to do good and receive no recognition of it; to preach a common recognition to all men and to secure none from them. It was not in the nature of those who controlled the Anglo-Ottoman Society, to contribute to this unjust indifference. It was not, however, in the perishable wreath they laid there, nor in marble or bronze, that Muggeridge could be perpetuated or rewarded. It was in the humble lives he upraised, the organisations he strengthened, and above all the peoples and causes whose development and progress he had assisted.

Dr. K. S. Bhat, President of the Workers' League of India, in placing a wreath on behalf of the League, said that other men attained a philosophic monism by the effort of the intellect. Muggeridge seemed to him to have reached it by the effect of character. The man had impressed him as a living embodiment of the principle of universality. Mrs. Clara Gilbert Cole, Non-Conscription Fellowship, siad that she must tell her friends one fact—that the Great War so affected Mr. Muggeridge religious views that it was not safe to refer to him as still a Christian when he died. Turning to the question of recognition. Mrs. Cole said she deplored the marked absence of common gratitude among the movements Mr. Muggeridge had be friended. To her knowledge he had given large sums to journals in periods of financial crisis, had financed pamphlets by anti-militarists and others, had generously supported the I.L.P., and yet not a word of notice had appeared in the organs and publications in which one might reasonable expect to find them.

Shekh H. M. Leon, M.A., spoke to his personal admiration for the deceased, and his feelings of gratitude as a Muslim for what he had done for the cause of justice to Islam. They must not expect the world's commendation and recognition of self sacrificing men., If Jesus or Muhummad could experience continually, insults and blows from the people they came to deliver from ignorance, why should one of their humble selves expect encomiums and memorial essays? The body of Sedney Muggeredqi would perish; his memory would perish; and all that would survive would be the world-forces of regeneration and emancipation which had helped to unloose.

Among those assisting at the ceremony were Mrs. Sehri Saklatvala (her husband Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala being absent lecturing in the North), Mrs. De Vere Summers (Anti-Vivisection Society), Madame Mihiam Leon, LL.D., and Miss Eleanor Field (Women's Co-operative Guild). Appologies were received from Mr. Herbert Bryan (Independent Labour Party), who had just lost his father; and from Khawajah Kamaruddin, Imam of Woking Mosque, confined to his bed by a chill.

London, Mar. 2.—The bill legitimising the the children born out of the wedlock if the parents subsequently marry passed the second reading unanimously in the House of Commons, to-day.—Reuter.

Melbourne.—The Australian Lawn Tennis Association has decided to challenge for the Davis Cup. Norman Brookes will select the team.—Reuter.

New York.—Japan has challenged for the Davis Cup.

PRINCES AND PARLIAMENT.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S ADDENDUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 2.

The Home Department has issued a press communique as follows:—"It appears from a report published in Reuter's telegrams that in the course of a debate in Parliament on the Indian Princes' Protection Act adverse comment was made regarding the advocacy of the Bill in the Council of State by the Hon. Mr. J. P. Thompson. In order to remove the misconception the Government of India desire to make it clear that Mr. Thompson had no special or personal connection with the initiation of this measure. The measure had been initiated and approved by the Government of India. Mr. Thompson as Secretary of the department dealing with relations between the Government of India and the Ruling Princes and Chiefs was performing his official duty by advocating a measure which was introduced and supported by Government and was primarily the concern of his department and was acting throughout the proceedings in the Council of State under express instructions of the Governor-General."

ASSAM BUDGET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 2.

In introducing the budget in the Assam Council, the Hon. Mr. Reid, Finance Member said the current year had closed with all provincial balances exhausted and the estimated overdraft of 7,28,000 rupees and the receipts under Excise and Stamps had fallen short of the expectations.

The ensuing year's estimated expenditure would exceed the receipts by Rs. 72,000. The outlook could not at first sight appear to be more hopeless. The critics would say that in the present year the province had exhausted the balance and run into debt and the next year they proposed to increase the debt; but he thought that the situation bad as it undoubtedly was was not yet wholly desperate. Their income had been growing while the expenditure was decreasing. The receipts under land revenue, excise and forests should increase beyond the economies already made. Each departmental expenditure budget had been reduced by five per cent and he was not without hope that by further retrenchment they would succeed in bringing the expenditure within the income.

CALCUTTA SCHOOL OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 3.

A small deputation of the Advisory Board of the School of Chemical Technology led by Mr. K. C. Roy Chowdhary, Labour Member, Bengal Council, waited on the Minister for Agriculture and Industries this morning After stating the work done by the school, Mr. Roy Chowdhary prayed for State support and State patronage to the articles manufactured by the students of the school. He also prayed that the school might be granted a stall free of charge in the forthcoming British Empire Exhibition. The Minister in reply said, "The importance of the chemical researches has been fully recognised but for the want of finance, the Government so far has not been able to establish laboratory facilities for chemical research except in the direction of the Tanning Industry." The Minister further said; "I am thoroughly conscious of the gravity of the unemployment problem among the educated Bengalees and any scheme, which offers even in part a solution of this problem, has my most profound sympathy, and as far as possible will receive my unreserved support."

In conclusion the Minister said he would draw the attention of the Director of Industries in the matter of patronising the articles manufactured by the students of the School of Chemical Technology. The Director of Industries had already recommended the products of the various Indian concerns to the purchasing officers of the Government. As regards certain concessions in the British Empire Exhibition, the Minister said he would bring their request to the notice of the Exhibition Committee.

LALA DUNI CHAND'S CASE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 2.

The case against Lala Duni Chand, President, the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee and Dr. Gopi Chand was heard to-day inside the jail before the Additional District Magistrate. The accused were undefended. Evidence was recorded and the case was adjourned.

ARYA KUMAR SABHA.

The general public will be pleased to learn that the above society has been organised by some enthusiastic youngmen in Bombay. In the Punjab and U. P. these societies have done much valuabe work and it is intended that no effort should be spared in doing equally valuable work in the city also. Thanks are due to Shriman Chandkaran Sharada and Principal Ramdev in starting it.

The Sabha will be affiliated to the All-India Kumar Parishad. Special attention will be devoted for work amongst the so-called "untouchables."

The general election of the office bearers took place on Sunday the 25th instant. Pandit Dawijendra Sharma was chosen as President and Mr. Soma Datta as Secretary. The weekly meetings of this Sabha will take place every Saturday at 6 p.m. in the Arya Samaj Mandir Kakadwadi. Any kind of suggestions can be sent to the Secretary Post Box 3506 Bombay 4.

It is officially announced that the 2nd June 1923 will be a public holiday in celebration of His Majesty the King Emperor's birthday.

The Governor of Bengal in Council has issued a notification delaring that no person shall manufacture, sell or import bayonets excep under a license.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION DEFEATED.

REACTIONARY ASCENDANCY IN JAPAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKIO, Mar. 2.

After prolonged acrimonious debates of many days during which there was plenty mud slinging and also fighting with fists, the House of Representatives by an overwhelming majority rejected the Universal Manhood Suffrage Bill. According to expectations the Seiyukai party lent its weight numbers for defeating the measure, while the Kakushin club and Kenseikai both opposition parties supported by Independent members made futile attempts to parade arguments to convince recalcitrant ministerial benches regarding the advisability of extending the franchise, which alone will save the situation which is now like a powder magazine awaiting ignition. The Seiyukai on the whole pooh-poohed the suffrage defenders holding a further extension of the electorate at present to be immature and savouring of socialism and also on the ground that the press unanimously advocating suffrage does not reflect the sentiment of the masses. Much bitterness prevails. But the police is not so prominent now in Tokyo streets as during the last week, because the majority delegates from the provinces have gone back.

New scheme for subjecting the suffrage question to a national plebiscite, which was proposed by the Kakushin Club is catching the imagination of the people and is receiving a welcome response in newspapers. It means the overcoming of all the practical difficulties that lie in the path of universal manhood suffrage.

JAPAN AND THE NOBEL PRIZE.

"NO FIT RECIPIENT FOR THE HONOUR."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKIO, Mar. 2.

The scientific world here stands dreadfully shocked owing to a bombshell thrown unexpectedly by Dr. Hantaro Nagaoka, head of thes science department, Nerual University and the foremost exponent of physical science among Japanese scholars Dr. Nagaoka has been approached by the Royal Academy, Stockholm to choose a candidate from among his countrymen for the Nobel Prize during 1923. He refuses to comply with the request declaring that no Japanese scientist is worthy of receiving the prize. Furthermore, Dr. Nagaoka believes that not only Japan but in the whole Orient no scientist is able to rub shoulders with such eminent recipients of the prize as Roentgen and Marconi. No Japanese scientist has risen to such heights for decades. He asserts the Chinese being great lovers of learning will probably produce such personages at no distant future. He says Dr. Rabindranath Tagore received the prize on literary merits. The comparison with the Chinese has greatly incensed some prominent Japanese scholars, who are heaping denunciations on Dr. Nagaoka's head for such sweeping condemnation of his compatriots.

PERSIAN REPRESENTATIVE FOR INDIA.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

H. E. Moazzez-ud-Dowleh, the Persian Representative for India arrived here Saturday by the S. S. "Versova". His Excellency was accorded a hearty welcome and was received at No. 4 Victoria Dock by H. E. Mani-ul-Molk the Persian Consul at Bombay, Mr. Mohsin Khan-e-Rais, the First Secretary to the Consul-General for India who has recently arrived in Bombay from Triest and some other prominent Persian gentlemen.

The new Consul-General has had a distinguished diplomatic career, After working successfully in the Persian Foreign Office for a long time, and for some time in the Province of Azerbaijan, His Excellency was appointed Consul at Batoom. His next appointment was as Consul at Eshkabad After a long and distinguished career abroad he had to return to Persia, where he was placed at the head of the Russian Branch of the Persian Foreign Office. He was, also, appointed the Persian Foreign Minister. His reputation for services outside the Persian Empire again obliged him to leave the country to proceed to the Caucass as Consul-General.

MATUNGA C. C. AND GANDHI DAY.

With reference to the statement made by Mr. B. N. Motiwala, on the last Gandhi Day, at the Rashtriya Stree Sabha meeting, to the effect that "he was sorry that none of the Ward Congress Committees in the city had celebrated all the last 11 Gandhi Days", the Hon. Secretary of the Matunga C. C. contradicting the statement writes:—

"On the 18th of February members of the Matunga Congress Committee were very busy from 6-30 a.m. to 11 p.m. In the morning there was a Nagar Kirthan attended by all residents of Matunga and girls from the girl's school and young students from the Jain Boarding house and Khoja Boarding more than 300 in all nearly. There was spinning demonstration upto 10 a.m. and all the girls and boys took part in it with great enthusiasm. Presence of Mahomedan students from the Khoja Boarding house is noteworthy.

A speciality of the day was Khadi Sale at 25 per cent less and all residents of Matunga, Mahim and Dadar took full advantage of it. Messrs. Velji Lakhamsey Napoo, Jivraj G. Nensey, Premji Pradhan and other members were interested with different works of the day and they were carried on successfully.

This is not the first time but since Mahatma Gandhi's incarceration, the 18th day of every month is held sacred. All members keep fast and do the duty given to them spiritually. Many members were enrolled as members of the Congress on the same day. I hope Mr. Motiwala will correct his statement by this much."

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

RECALL OF INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER URGED.

EUROPEAN CONVENTION'S NEW MOVE.

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

ZANZIBAR, March 2.

On the suggestation of the Colonial Office, the Governor and the Convention delegates—Lord Delamere, Mr. Archer and the Hon. Mr. Wood—are proceeding to England. Regarding the Indian claims, the Convention proposes the restriction that every emigrant should furnish a deposit of £50 and pass an educational test consisting of reading and writing a passage in a European language to be selected by the Immigration Officer, amounting to prohibition. The Indian Congress considers the advisability of sending its delegation to England and India.

A mass meeting of Mombassa Indians, at which Mr. Ahmed Jamal, a prominent merchant, presided, resolved to request the Government of India to recall Mr. Leftwich, the Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa, in view of his taking a prominent part in the arrest proceedings of the Editor of the "Democrat" and in view of his constant activities against Indian trade interests, the meeting recommended to the Indian community not to keep up any further connection with his office.

"OBSERVE STRICTLY NON-VIOLENT ATTITUDE."

MR. C. F. ANDREWS' ADVICE TO KENYA INDIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Mr. C. F. Andrews, in an interview regarding the Kenya Colony, stated that he had received recently cables of a very alarming character. In one of these the information were given that the Governor had adopted an anti-Indian attitude and was making new proposals for restricting Indian immigration which were meant to pacify the Europeans. The latter were openly threatening violence if their demands were not fully met. The newspapers were quoting with approval the success of the European agitation in India at the time of the Ilbert Bill and counselling similar attitude. The most serious news of all was that the Governor had been called back to London by the Colonial Secretary and was apparently taking in with him, only the European representatives if this were true it would be manifestly unfair and unconstitutional. A cablegram dated March 1st spoke of a crowded mass meeting of the Indians at Mombasa asking for the disallowance of the employment of the Deportation Ordinance of 1923 against the Indians at the present time. Altogether the tone of these different cables and of those which had appeared in the press showed a state of intense excitement and tension during which, at any moment, an explosion of the suppressed feeling under great provocation might take place. Mr. Andrews stated that he had cabled urging the Indian to execise the utmost care both in speech and act and to observe a strictly non-violent attitude throughout.

When questioned concerning the South African telegram concerning the judgment of the appellate Court about Indian immigration, Mr. Andrews said that the message was not clear to him and he was immediately cabling for full information as to the consequences it involved.

GREAT WORLD'S PREDICTION

Simply state your time and date of birth or write letter. Full Annual Life Reading with Character Reading costs Re. 1-0-0 only. Special Five Years Rs. 4-8-0. Extensive Re 10. Mr. Feroze Ahmed, B.A., L.L.B. Amritsar writes:—"I am much struck with your true calculations. Your Character Reading is wonderfully accurate. Mr. Lal Mohan Banerjee, Darbhanga, writes:—"I got life readings from France Karmatar and Holland and among others your life reading gave me entire satisfaction, etc.,

Beware of imitations here. Testimonials highest

THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL,
P. O. KASIMKOTA. (Vizag. Dist.)

"ASK US"
FOR
ALL
YOUR
MOTOR
REQUIREMENTS.
Cheapness combined with Quality!
THE
Advance Motor Co.,
Accessory Specialists,
Lamington Road, BOMBAY.
Telegrs: "Automotive."

FOR RARE BLOCKS OF
Eminent Men
ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE
FOR NEWSPAPER WORK
AT MODERATE CHARGES
FROM
The Bombay Chronicle Studio

HIGH COURT.

ASSAULT COMMITTED IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

SENTENCES CONFIRMED.

Muddappa Irappa and three others.
versus
The King-Emperor.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Crump.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. E. H. Waterfield, Sessions Judge of Dharwar. He found the accused guilty of attempting to murder one Shankarapgonda under section 307 I. P. C. and sentenced them to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The facts material to the case are fully given in the following extracts from the judgments:—

JUSTICE CRUMP'S JUDGMENT.

Justice Crump in delivering the judgment observed:—

"It is established beyond reasonable doubt that an offence was committed at the time and place alleged, and the question for decision is whether it is proved that the four appellants took part in it. No distinction is possible as between them and either all must be held guilty or all must be acquitted. The broad facts are shortly as follows.—

The complainant Shankarapgonda is watandar Desai of Sulla in the Bijapur District. He is a man of education and in a good position in life, a considerable landholder paying Rs. 1000 or so to Government as assessment. It appears that in 1918 a man named Nagappa of Sulla was murdered. He left a son named Bhimsha and a nephew Gadigaya and these two men charged the complainant with being concerned in the murder of Nagappa. In 1921 there was a criminal charge against Gadigaya and the complainant interested himself in the prosecution. Accused No. 1 was a witness for Gadigaya on that occasion. Accused Nos. 2 to 4 are related to Gadigaya and Bhimsha. On March 22nd 1922 the complainant was at Gadag and on that day he decided to leave by the night train, that is to say at 12-40 a.m. on March 23rd, for Alur which is the nearest Station, to his village Sulla, whither he was returning. As far as Mallapur he travelled in a first class carriage with a travelling Ticket Inspector named Ramswami. At Mallapur Ramaswami got out leaving the complainant alone with a lamp burning in the compartment. The train stops eleven minutes at Mallapur which is the last Station before Alur. Up to this point there is ample corroborative evidence of the complainant's story. As to what follows he is necessarily the only witness as he was alone in the compartment except for those who attacked him. The platform at Mallapur is on the right hand side of a train proceeding towards Alur, and complainant says that as the train was moving off six men got in on the wrong side. He was lying down at the moment, and these six men attacked him. One of them had a dagger. They threw him on the floor and beat and stabbed him, and finally threw him out of the morning train. These men he says were Gadiya, Bhimsha and the four appellants. After he was thrown out he pulled himself together and made his way to the hut of one Bhimangouda who sent him next morning to Ron. It is part of the story—and indeed this too is proved by the evidence and circumstances in the case—that his assailants got down from the morning train and looked for him but failed to find him.

The question as I have said, is whether the evidence of the complainant should be accepted. As to the general truth of his story there is much corroboration. There can be no doubt that what he says is true that is that he was attacked as described by him and thrown out of the train. There is a considerable body of evidence upon this point, but it does not touch the question of the identity of the assailants. Still it shows that the complainant is in general reliable. There was a lamp burning in the compartment, and though it was probably a feeble light it would not have been difficult for the complainant to recognize the six men as they entered the carriage. All six were well-known to him, and he would naturally have looked at them to see who the intruders were. He would be able to identify them without difficulty. There is thus little possibility of a mistake. The question is whether it is safe to believe him.

It is not perhaps necessary to discuss the other evidence in the case. It is of doubtful value and if there is any reasonable doubt as to the truth of the complainant's story it cannot remove that doubt. But taking the case as a whole the impression remains that the complainant's story is true and if that is so the conclusions of the learned Session Judge are correct. I would therefore confirm the conviction and sentence."

CHIEF JUSTICE'S JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice observed:—

"I agree with the judgment which has been just read, and should like to add just one remark with regard to the investigation and the evidence which was placed before the Sessions Court. In cases, like these, where an assault is committed in a Railway carriage, and the assailants escape from the running train, either leaving the person assaulted in the carriage, or throwing his body out, as they did in this case, it must be of the greatest assistance to the Court if evidence is led with regard to the gradient on the line at the place where the assault is said to have taken place. It certainly seems to me strange that in this case such an important point escaped attention. Although it is common knowledge that trains on this line do not travel at great speed, it would still be very difficult if the train were travelling at 20 miles an hour, for people to get off the train without running the risk of being injured. It was alleged for the defence that if there were so many assailants some of them must have been injured in getting off the train. That would be a perfectly legitimate point to be taken by the defence, and it could have been to a certain extent cleared up if evidence had been led to show whether there was a gradient at that point of the line where the assault took place, which would naturally reduce the speed of the train."

SUIT FOR RECOVERY OF Rs. 1270.

(Before Shah J.)
Ramchandra Hazarimal & Co.
v.
Abdul Aziz Husain.

The plaintiffs filed this suit as a short cause to recover a sum of Rs. 1,270 being the balance of the price of 500 maunds of salt sold by the plaintiffs. On 4th March 1922 the defendant purchased from the plaintiffs 250 maunds of salt at Rs. 2-12 per maund, and on 16th March 1922 he purchased another 250 maunds at Rs. 2-14 per maund. The price of the 500 maunds came to Rs. 3,018 out of which the defendant paid Rs. 1,747 in all, and refused to pay the balance. Hence the suit.

The defendants case was that on 1st March 1922 the Government had imposed an additional duty of Re. 1-4 per maund on salt; that the price of the salt sold by the plaintiffs on 4th and 16th of March was fixed on the basis of this enhanced duty; that the rates agreed upon included this enhanced duty, and it was agreed that in case the Government did not buy or remitted the enhanced duty, the plaintiffs were to refund to the defendant the excess in price represented by the enhanced duty. The defendant pleaded an express agreement to this effect and further relied upon usage and an implied agreement.

Mr. Inverarity, Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla and Mr. P. B. Vacha appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. M. V. Desai with Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the defendant.

It was argued on behalf of the plaintiffs that the salt sold to the defendant had been removed from the salt-pans prior to 1st March 1922. The enhanced duty therefore was not leviable on the salt in question, under fact no enhanced duty had been charged. No extra duty was therefore ever imposed in this salt and no extra duty was removed. Therefore there could be no question of refund the amount of any extra duty on this salt. The proposed increase on the duty no doubt caused the price to go up; but having regard to the price of salt in January and February which ranged between Re. 1-12 and a little over Rs. 2, the rates agreed upon between the parties viz. Rs. 2-12 and Rs. 2-14 did not show an increase over the previous rates to the extent of the extra duty. Further under section 7 of the Salt Act the Government of India could increase the duty by Rules published in the Gazette of India. No such rate had been published, and therefore if any extra duty were levied, it would be unauthorised. There was no equity in favour of the defendant and he was not entitled to any sympathy of the Court, for he had taken full advantage of the proposed increase in duty, charged higher rates and not refunded a single pie to his purchasers.

The defendant relied on a Notification of the Government of Bombay published on 1st March 1922 notifying an increase in the duty on salt by Re. 1-4 per maund making the total duty Rs. 2-4 per maund. The defendant then attempted to prove a general usage indicating an understanding among merchants to refund the amount of the extra duty if the extra duty were either not levied or subsequently removed. It was urged on behalf of the defendant that at the time when the contracts were made there was a strong agitation for the removal of the extra duty, and it was expected that it would be ultimately withdrawn. Defendant's counsel also relied on section 10 of the Indian Tariff Act. After an adjournment the defendant, however, attempted to prove an express agreement to refund by the evidence of his Munim and of the plaintiffs' salesman.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship delivering judgment remarked that the hearing of this Short Cause had had an unusual course. At the opening it was stated to be a test case, and the Court had given full opportunity to the parties to adduce evidence. At the first hearing of the suit the main point in the defence of the defendant was an implied agreement, and the case was argued at length on that footing. The question whether the extra duty had been legally imposed was discussed and the case had to be adjourned for the production of the relevant documents. It appeared that on 1st March 1922 the Government of India sought to raise the duty on salt to Rs. 2-8, and Bill No. 13 of 1922 proposed an enhancement in the duty on salt. On the same day the Government of Bombay published a Notification. The defendant had not been able to produce any Notification in the Gazette of India of Rules published under section 7 of the Salt Act. It did not appear to be likely that any such Rules were published. The fact appeared to be that the Government of India only proposed to impose, and did not legally impose the extra duty. The proposed enhancement was not accepted by the Legislature, and so the only duty laviable was the original duty of Re. 1-4. But the notification in the local Gazette had induced the belief in the public mind that the duty had been imposed. Proceeding his Lordship observed that the amount involved in the suit was small, but the points raised by the defendant were of general principle. The defendant had substantially altered his position in the course of the trial. He had tried to prove a usage and an implied agreement, and had even amended his written statement to show that he relied more on an implied than an express agreement. Ultimately however he rested his case on an express agreement. His Lordship then discussed evidence of witnesses on this point, and came to the conclusion that it would be unsafe to rely on that evidence produced at the last moment.

He accordingly decreed the plaintiff's suit with costs.

BROKER FINED RS, 50 FOR ASSAULT,

At the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla, Additional Presidency Magistrate ,Inspector Barodia chargei Lalji Gunpat, a Hindoo broker with assaulting Sub-Post Master Manassah Soloman David of the Masjid Post Office on 24th February in the discharge of his duties as a public servant.

The complainant's story was that the accused came to the Post Office at 5 p.m. on the day in question when his clerk Govind was counting stamps. The accused asked for stamps and the stamps-clerk told him to wait. The accused, then, lost his temper and began abusing him. All of a sudden the accused caught him by his collar and pulled him out and gave him a blow on the head. The witness Raji raised an alarm and handed the accused over to the Police.

The accused in his statements said he did not assault the Post-Master. It was he who assaulted him on the contrary.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50 in default to suffer hard labour for one month.

CORONER'S COURT.

ACCIDENT IN P. & O. DOCKYARD.

In the P. & O. Company's Dockyard at Mazagon, seven boiler makers were engaged in removing iron plates from a stack in the yard at 10 a. m. on the 2nd instant. The plates were in an upright position. Two of the men stood at either end of the stack whilst the other five, including one Hoseinmian Alisaheb, stood between two stacks. No sooner a plate was moved from the stack than all the plates fell over towards the other stack on the five men. They were injured and removed to the J. J. Hospital. Hoseinmian was in a dying condition and succumbed to his injuries in an hour after admission. An enquiry was opened by Mr. King, the Coroner, on Saturday morning, when Dr. Donnelland, House Surgeon, the J. J. Hospital said that death was due to shock and hoemorrhage following the injuries received. Further enquiry was adjourned.

INTERNATIONALISM.

FUTURE WORLD'S ONLY HOPE.

"The only hope for the world is a sane step towards Internationalism," said the Hon. Bertrand Russell, in a lecture at Nottingham.

Before the world became organised on international lines, he said, terrible havoc would be wrought by nationalism.

America would treat Japan as the Allies treated Germany. There would be a great contest between Russia and America for the exploitation of China, while Western Europe would have to descend to depths of misery before it was led, through pressure from Russia and America, to forget the ridiculous enmities left by the war. Patriotism and nationalism were the two greatest dangers to the world.

AFGHAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

OBSERVANCE AT BOMBAY CONSULATE.

On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the accession to the throne of His Majesty Amir Amanullah Khan, which came off on the 28th ultimo, the Afghan Consul in Bombay gave a garden party, which was attended by a distinguished company of guests. The Consul made a speech in persian expressing his and his Government's gratitude for the kindly feelings that had been displayed on all sides in Bombay. The following is a translation of the speech:—

To-day is the auspicious occasion of the blessed accession of His Majesty, the Illustrious Ghazi Amir Aman Ullah Khan (may his kingdom be ever lasting) to the Royal Throne of Afghanistan, corresponding with the date of complete Independence of the Afghan Nation. In honour of this happy event, the Afghan Nation is, celebrating and holding similar rejoicings in all parts of Afghanistan, as well as at all the foreign centres where Afghan Legations have already been established.

This August function, which you have graced with your presence is one of those memorable occasions. I offer you my heartiest welcome and express feelings of gratitude on my own behalf and on behalf of the Afghan Government for the honour you all have done us on this day, which is characterized with historic importance of remarkable value to us.

At this critical juncture, when the clouds of disturbance have overshadowed and darkened the political horizon of the world, every nation is engaged in the universal struggle for existence. In these circumstances, the Afghan Government viewing with disgust, the disunion and division which are the real cause of the destruction and annihilation of humanity, sincerely desire to announce their peaceful attitude towards the comity of nations and treat everyone of them cordially.

The real object of this joyful gathering is nothing but cement the friendly relations between the Afghan and British Governments and strengthen the fraternal ties of mutual love and affection between the inhabitants of both the countries.

I sincerely pray that the Almighty God may enable the Afghan Government to succeed in their efforts for progress and prosperity, and protect the Ottoman and Persian Governments which are our brothers in faith and religion—from all the calamitous encroachments of time, and bestow success on the Islamic world in general, along with our other Asiatic brethren—who equally share with us in our joys and griefs.

I also pray that God may grant the British Government—(who are our neighbours) a love for peace and friendship with the Islamic world and civilization, so that the present and the impending apprehensions may disappear and all the powerful and weak nations, and both big and small countries alike be able to live amicably.

CELEBRATIONS IN LONDON,

LEAFILD Mar. 2.

The Afghan Minister in London, Sirdar Abdul Hadi Khan, entertained to a dinner a large company in celebration of the anniversary of the Declaration of independence of his country. Lord Lamington, a former Governor of Bombay, and many other members of the diplomatic body were present. The Afghan Minister said that the independence of the Afghans gave them an opportunity to express their aspirations and join hands with the united efforts of the world as a nation desiring mutual uplifting and prosperity of sister nations. They stood in the open need of learning many things and they felt grateful to those who had encouraged them in their first efforts. Among them the name of Great Britain, the friend of Afghanistan for nearly a hundred years, held a prominent position.—F. O. W.

TREATY BBTWEEN AFGHANISTAN AND BELGIUM.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Paris.—Mahmud Khan, a representative of Afghanistan, has returned from Brussels where he had signed a treaty restoring friendly commercial relations with Belgium. —Reuter.

CURZON & THE AFGHANS.

ANOTHER STONE THROWN AT HIS LORDSHIP,

"There are unfortunately a good many incidents which are unknown to the public which contribute to soreness between Islamic countries and ourselves. It is time that one of them was told, let this criticism appear too carping", write the "New Age."

"When the first Afghan delegate came to London nearly two years ago he was accompanied to the Foreign Office by a distinguished political officer from the North-West Frontier of India. Lord Curzon gave the delegate a stiff reception and a lecture. Afghanistan, he pointed out, had foolishly fought and lost the Third Afghan War with us in 1919, and could not reasonably expect favours. It behoved it to be humble, and its representatives must alter their tone. The Afghan delegate listened submissively. But the Oriental never forgets an affront to his dignity and is painfully aware that he loses caste in the eyes of those who witness it. A few months later it was necessary to select out first Minister to the Court of the Amir in Kabul. Lord Curzon selected the distinguished political officer who had been present at the interview. The Amir notified Lord Curzon that the selection was inacceptable. The officer had had the misfortune to be present when the Amir's representative had—to use the expression most in favour in diplomatic circles—"had his head washed." Though there was nothing else against him it was thenceforth considered intolerable that this officer should be British Minister in Kabul. Another selection had to be made."

"The incident is typical of our ill success in the East since the war. We have failed in psychology. We have been too mandatory. We have adopted the irritating pose of superior beings who can run an East incapable running itself. This pose we adopted in Persia, Mesopotamia and Palestine just at the time when a series of scandals in connection with the supply of services impaired our claim.

"Afghans undoubtedly have something to learn. They know nothing of the West, and they overrate the importance of Kabul in the scheme of things. But they will learn most if they are sympathetically handled. France, by cleverer psychology, has raised her fame in the East since the Armistice, and has even turned her clash with Feisal in Damascus into an advertisement throughout Islam, where the pretensions of Feisal's family to independent possession of the Holy Places of Mecca and Medina have roused deep passion. It is significant that the bulk of the Afghan students now for the first time being sent abroad are going to France.

"We have to set to work to recover our position and prestige in the East. Afghanistan and Turkey are now allied by a defensive treaty. If a shot is fired in the Dardanelles it echoes inevitably on the North West Frontier of India. The world of Islam is united as it has never been before. It is intolerable that hostility to Britain should be the common chord. Mr. Bonar Law has it in his power to change all that."

"NEW AFGHANISTAN"

The "New Afghanistan," a review of which appeared in these columns recently, has, we are informed, met with universal approval among literary men. The book is full of historic information regarding the various Afghan delegations in India and other countries and is fully illustrated. Copies can be had at Rs. 1-8-0 per copy from Mr. M. Fazil, Secretary to the congulate, 44, Malabar Hill, or from Munshi Mahomed Ikram Mazaisahah Kanth' Gawal Mandi, Lahore.

KARACHI LETTER.

[RECEPTION TO TAGORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

February 27.

Summons under Section 500 I.P.C. has been served upon Mr. Mansing Chuharmal, Editor, "Shakti", and Secretary, District Congress Committee, on an alleged charge of defaming a policeman. The hearing of the case is fixed for the 10th March 1923. Mr. Mansing has served before this two short terms of imprisonment.

THE SUKKUR BARRAGE.

The following telegram has been despatched to His Excellency the Governor of Bomaby by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce:—

"All members of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce respectfully desire to convey to His Excellency their most grateful thanks and to offer their heartiest congratulations on the success which has finally attended your continuous efforts on Sind's behalf to make provision for financing and for the commencement of the construction of the Sukkur Barrage. Your Excellency's achievment is regarded with wholehearted admiration throughout this Province which looks forward to ever increasing commercial prosperity, in which all will participate."

MUNSHI MAHOMED KHAN.

Munshi Mahomed Khan the well-known Non-cooperator of Karachi, who was sentenced on 9th. March, 1922 to one year's Simple imprisonment and is to be released on the 8th proximo has been brought down to Karachi, Jail. It is stated that he has completely given up smoking.

DR. TAGORE IN SIND.

The meeting of the Provisional Committee was convened by Mr. Jamshed, N. R. Mehta in the Corporation Hall under Chairmanship of Seth Chetumal on Sunday the 25th February, 1923. The following business was transacted:—

A resolution was moved by Mr. R. V. Thadhani and seconded by Mr. R.K. Sidhwa "That a reception Committee be formed and that a Public Meeting be convened in the Khalikdina Hall under the presidency of Mr. Chaghla to accord a befitting Reception to Dr. Tagore and present him with an address on behalf of the citizens of Karachi. Mr. Jamshed, N. Mehta and Mr. N. D. Mallik were elected General Secretaries."

A committee was formed to collect funds for the International University of Dr. Tagore and Messrs.. Chetumal, Hatim Bhai, Haji Abdulla Haroon, Gidamal Fatehchand, Bherumal Lekhraj, N. D. Mallik. Jamshed Mehta, Punthaky and others were appointed members of the Committee.

NATIONAL SONG FOR INDIA.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I presume that there are National Songs throughout India, and each one of them vary in tunes. We want a National Song not based on religious or communal greatness but for India as a whole. The Song should be so composed that a Hindu, Moslem and Christians can sing it with a fervour of patriotic spirit towards India. It also should avoid any reference to Foreigners. The tune should be an easy one so that young and old can join and may be translated without altering the tune in many vernaculars. It should be made a system to sing our National Song at the end of every social or political functions and it can be spread quickly throughout India if Indian Theatres were asked to finish their night performances with the Song.—Yours, etc.,

A. M. R.

PROPOSED INCREASE IN TRAMWAY FARES.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S PROTEST.

Under the joint auspices of Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Mandvi Mahila Mandal, Prabhu Mahila Samaj, Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal, Jain Mahila Samaj, Hind Mahila Samaj, Bhagini Samaj, Hindu Ladies' Social Literary Club, a public meeting of the ladies was held in Marwari Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday at 3-30 p.m. to protest against the unjust demands of Tramway Company made to the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the increase in the present Tramway fares and the electric supply charges. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale presided.

Mr. J. M. Mehta who was the first speaker explained the object of calling the meeting. He said since the time the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company came into existence in 1905 they had sustained no loss. On the other hand the Company had declared handsome dividends year by year. Last year they declared a dividend of ten per cent. So that they had neither sustained loss in the past nor was it likely that they would sustain any loss in the future.

He refused to believe that the cost of the materials had gone high. In fact the Tata Company will be supplying electric energy very shortly by their new installations and for aught he knew they had already entered into such an agreement with that Company. Besides by virtue of an agreement entered into between the Municipal Corporation and the Tramway Company any increase of fare was out of question at the present moment. Since the time the rumour was afloat about the increase of fare the rates of shares had gone up by leaps and bounds and he thought it was not due to the Company's making loss or high cost of materials that they proposed to increase the fare. He hoped the ladies of Bombay will send their united protest against the proposed increase and inform the Municipal Corporation that the public of Bombay highly resented the proposal.

UNJUST INCREASE.

Lady Luxmibai J. Varjiwandas then moved a resolution requesting the Bombay Municipal Corporation to postpone consideration of the proposal of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, for an increase in the Tramway fare and in the rates of electric supply until the new democratic Corporation came into existence as in the opinion of the meeting, the proposed increase was illegal, unjust and inopportune and would prove burdensome to the people of the poor and middle classes who were suffering owing to the high cost of living and as the large reduction in the price of coal, machinery, etc. and the concession made by the Municipality to the Company in the matter of road rentals for its new lines which was as much as 50 per cent. did not justify the proposed increase.

Referring to the proposed increase in the tramway fare, Lady Laxmibai said the Tramway Company had enjoyed a monopoly in the city and in view of the concessions granted by the Municipality it was not right for them to enhance the fare. They had to look to the pockets of the poor rather than the profits of the shareholders and she hoped the ladies will send their emphatic protest against the proposed increase.

Mrs. Yasodabai Bhat seconded the resolution and Mrs. Ratanbai L. Mehta, Miss Motiwala and Mrs. Surajbai Manilal supported it and it was passed unanimously. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

FETISH OF RESPONSIVE CO-OPERAAION

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is the innate weakness of the human mind that it attaches too much importance to shibboleths and is carried away by catch-words even in the face of repeated disillusionments. Responsive Cooperation sponsored by certain pro-change leaders, whose principles few understand and fewer still can explain, is one of those cries which have simply helped to obscure the real issue and make the confusion worse confounded. It is not at all surprising if in this din of political shibboleths the man-in-the-street again decides to relapse into his pristine political inertia in sheer despair.

But, in the name of goodness, what do responsive cooperation and its latest amendment really mean in practice? Is it not high time that all these phrases should be done away with and the main issue faced boldly and squarely?

What are the so-called liberals doing in the Councils?—Supporting the Government when they can and opposing where they should. Then why not frankly join the Moderates? To try to wreck the Councils is to misread the Act and to misunderstand the psychology of the bureaucracy.

"Either you are with us or against us. If you are not with us you are against us" were the pregnant sentences which an old English friend of Maulana Mohamed Ali wrote him during his incarceration at Chhindwara. I would commend them to some of our budding "statesmen"—Yours, etc.

"BOHEMIAN."

Akola, March 1.

Howrah station was the scene of an impressive ceremony on Friday morning when Major General T. Ashlay Cubitt, General officer Commanding, Presidency and Assam District, unveiled the memorial commemorating those officers and men belonging to the East Indian Railway who lost their lives during the war. A Guard of Honour was formed, supplied by the East Indian, Railway Regiment of the Auxiliary Force There was a large gathering present at the ceremony.

The Viceroy and party arrived Agra on Friday night and motored to the Taj which was viewed by moonlight. Next day His Excellency visited the historical buildings and left Agra on Sunday afternoon. The visit is purely private.

"THE GROWING MENACE."

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—In your issue of December 26th last, writing editorially in an article entitled, "The Growing Menace in the Colonies", you refer to a statement by the London correspondent of "The Leader", made on excellent authority," that Mr. Ormsby-Gore, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies and Earl Winterton are about to announce the decision regarding Indians in Kenya, which will be found "nearer to the letter and the spirit of the Resolution on equal status passed at the Imperial Conference." In commenting upon this statement, you express scepticism "of the results of the good offices of politicians of the type of Mr. Gore and Lord Winterton, who in their non-official days only two years ago were vehemently opposed to the grant of rights to Indians in Kenya."

Permit me to protest against the injustice of your statement, in so far as it concerns Mr. Ormsby-Gore, who, from its establishment in 1919, has been a most loyal and energetic Member of the Committee of this Association, which, in season and out of season, has strenuously fought for the complete recognition of the Indian claim in Kenya. Mr. Ormsby-Gore's advice and continued help on this question have been invaluable, and though my Committee welcomes his appointment as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, it feels greatly the loss of his services.

As regards Lord Winterton, I am in a position to say that whatever private views he may have expressed on the question of Indian rights in Kenya prior to his appointment to the India Office, he has strongly and consistantly since then advocated the India Office point of view in consultation with the Government of India.

The general accuracy of the statement of the London correspondent of "The Leader", is confirmed by a "Times" telegram from Nairobi, dated January 12th, in which that paper's correspondent says that he understands that the tenor of the proposals is strongly in favour of the contentions of the Indians, that the Governor has advised the Secretary of State for the Colonies that he is unwilling to carry out the terms of the settlement and that the country (i.e. the European settler community) is in a state of suppressed excitement, "The East African Standard," in an article based on reports of the unsuitability (to Europeans) of the terms, urging Europeans at any cost to "preserve the country in which are their homes and families for European settlement." If the new terms of settlement are as disclosed in this message in general language, it seems clear that Mr. Ormsby-Gore and Lord Winterton, unlike Mr. Churchill, have gone "nearer to the letter and the spirit of the Resolution on equal citizenship passed at the Imperial Conference." Otherwise, the white settlers would not be so alarmed, as they are represented to be.—Yours, etc.

HY. S. L. POLAK.
Hon. Secretary,
Indian Overseas Association.
265, Strand, London, W.C. 2.
January 18, 1923.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Good progress is being done with the reclamation work on Back Bay. The gantry has been completed to the extent laid down in the programme of work for the season 1922-23, that is to a point 5,100 feet from the commencement of the work, necessitating the use of 3,750 tons of heavy timber work.

The rubble mound has been completed for a distance of nearly 3,000 feet and further carried out partially for a length of 500 feet, requiring the quarrying and the railing from Kandivli of 76,000 tons of stone. The mass concrete wall was finished for a length of 1,850 feet at the end of last season and operations are about to recommence for the execution of this season's programme of 3,000 feet. In addition to these main items, the following works have been taken in hand:—

A storm water drain has been finished and connected up with the municipal drain. A cable culvert has been completed. This latter work, which was necessary to provide a means of passing the cables, which connect Bombay with Aden, through the sea wall. It necessitated elaborate and careful preparation and was carried through without interrupting cable communication. A foundation was provided by grabbing out a trench which was filled with rubble. On this foundation, which is 7 feet deep, a slab of concrete was laid and carefully levelled off. On this slab the culvert, which is four feet high and four feet broad, has been carried out in concrete blocks weighing 5 tons each.

At the shore side this width is increased to six feet and a vertical shaft six feet by twelve feet is provided. The cables were located, cut one after the other, and passed through the culvert up the vertical shaft and down again to the shore end. A heavy cast iron door is provided for protection on the sea side and at the shore end a timber bulk-head which will later be replaced by a concrete plug. The work which entailed very elaborate and careful preparations was carried through without interrupting cable communication.

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS.

From the Marine Lines Yard a railway has been constructed to Colaba for the transport of material to that end of the work, in such a way as to interfere as little as possible with the footpath and the ride. The length of this railway is 5.28 miles and it has taken 85,000 tons of stone from Kandivli to complete. It was decided to carry out the rubble mound from the Colaba end without the construction of a gantry, owing to the difficulties anticipated in driving piles into the rock-bottom. This rubble mound is being rapidly pushed forward and now extends 700 feet beyond the end of the wall. To do this it is necessary to tip the rubble from trucks discharging from one end instead of from the side tipping wagons which bring the material down from the quarry. To avoid the expenditure of labour required to transfer the stone from wagons to trucks a line has been carried on a timber structure on a much higher level than that of the yard. On this line the side tipping wagons are pushed up by locomotives and the contents thrown on to a slope provided with shoots which lead the stone into end-tipping trucks (each of half the capacity of a side tipping wagon) standing on a line running at the side of the gantry. When filled, the end-tipping trucks are taken out to railhead and emptied over the end of the bank previously formed. Then side tipping wagons are tipped to the side to widen the mound until the full width has been attained. This timber structure serves a double purpose, as on the shore side a sloping platform has been built, down which materials for the manufacture of concrete will be tipped to form stock piles. It is intended to build 4,500 feet of rubble mound and the same length of mass concrete wall this season. It is also hoped to complete the cross partition wall bounding the first southern section of the reclamation and to incorporate in it the southernmost storm water drain, thus enabling the filling to be commenced at the beginning of the season 1923-24.

Careful borings are being made in Back Bay to ascertain whether sufficient and suitable material for filling up the reclaimed area can be obtained there.

POLICY OF LABOUR PARTY

MACDONALD'S SURVEY OF EUROPE.

Round after round of applause greeted Mr. Mamsay MacDonald, M.P., when he addressed an audience at the Holborn Empire music-hall.

The future policy of the Party was outlined by the Leader of the Opposition, and he dealt at some length with foreign affairs, finance unemployment, and housing.

His speech occupied well over an hour.

REPARATIONS WILL-O'-THE-WISP.

"Pursuing the will-o'the-wisp of reparations is the great curse of every nation, and I will prophesy that it is going to be a great curse to America," said Mr.MacDonald.

"The law of exchange and of international possession is such that one nation cannot pay in marks, or in francs, or in pounds but only in goods. Germany can restore the North of France, but not in marks—in planks, bricks, iron and labour.

The French and Belgian working classes are with us; it is only the French and Belgian capitalists that have been in the way.

"To-day," he continued, "France is in the Ruhr. For what? For coal? It has not got as much as if it had stayed out of the Ruhr. My theory is that France says:—

"We have beaten Germany; if we allow Germany after the war to get into a political or economic position to enable it again to dictate to us we shall have the same thing over again."

If that is the proposition, what is poor France going to do? France is going to keep Germany down, not for years, but for the rest of time. She never can let Germany get up.

"Did we fight a war," he asked, "to go in to a lunatic asylum afterwards?

LABOUR'S WAY THE ONLY WAY.

"Come into the League of Nations with a whole heart. Make it a real democratic League. That is what we say to France.

"During this session we shall use every opportunity that comes our way, not to oppose France, but to convince Parliament that ours is the only way out of our difficulties not merely for ourselves, but for France as well, and the other nations concerned, to get back to a condition of economic soundness and mental sanity."

"We are here to-night," he declared, "just before the curtain rises on the big play at Westminster. We had a sort of full dress rehearsal, which lasted for three weeks,and that period decided the quality of the cast."

Referring to the Whitechapel election, he remarked that the Conservatives did not put forward a candidate because they wanted to keep out the Labour man.

"The Labour movement," he went on, "is so much alive, so flaming with spirit, that at last we have won our way into the hearts and intelligence of the great mass of the people of this country.

"Parties have died, but the spirit of progress never dies. Something new has been created, not out of the fruitful brain of man but created as a child of the past, holding on to the inheritance of the past. The Labour movement stands to-day as the inheritance of the Liberal tradition. We start where they leave off."

"When the curtain goes up on Tuesday we shall start where we left off. The unemployment problem is still unsolved. (A Voice: "Don't forget it,either!") "I have not forgotten it. There must be an intelligent understanding. If the present system were worked by the angels there would still be unemployment."

There have been doles; public assistance of a kind has been given. That has been done in a way it has never been done before, and yet with all the stimulated internal production they were still with 1,400.000 names on the unemployed register.

In two ways an improvement could be made. First of all there was housing.

"You will never solve the rent problem," he declared, "without houses. The housing needs of the population must be met, and then we can get back to a system of an economic rent. That is the Labour policy, and I defy anybody to produce a better one."

UNFAIR RENTS.

"When houses are decontrolled people will have to buy their houses at a monopolistic value or pay an increased rent. The effect of this will be that one section will press down upon the one below and the housing problem will be more acute than ever."

Speaking in regard to the Labour policy on finance, Mr. MacDonald:—

"We say that taxation is so distributed that the rich pay far less than their share and the poor pay far more."

"When the income-tax goes up to 10,12 or even 14 shillings in the £ the residue in the pockets of the very rich is still sufficiently great to enable them to show abominable extravagance.

"When the people have to be taxed for a yield of seven or nine millions a year no Chancellor of the Exchequer can possibly adjust the weight of the taxes from the bottom to the top to make them equitably imposed on all classes downwards."

"The first duty of a Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer," he added, "will be to pay off a very large and substantial part of the debt in order to reduce taxation, and in order that it may be equitably imposed.

THE CAPITAL LEVY.

"That means the Capital Levy. We are going to set aside a day for the discussion of the whole matter, on a resolution drafted by us and voted upon by the House of Commons."

In conclusion, Mr. MacDonald declared that the last century had been one of experiments, but the present century was going to be a triumph of progress.

"We are going to hand over to the next generation the most powerful weapon that the working classes have ever had to fight their way to their ultimate emancipation.

I. L. P. AND EUROPEAN CRISIS

SUMMONING OF WORLD CONFERENCE URGED.

The National Council of the Independent Labour Party has issued the following manifesto on the European situation:—

"The gravity of the European crisis requires that all those who would contribute to its removal should offer a constructive alternative to the British Government's policy of inaction.

"To this end the Independent Labour Party submits the following proposals. They are not especially suggested to solve the problem of the Ruhr occupation; they are founded upon a belief that no good can result from isolated measures to meet particular needs. There can be no hope for the nations of Europe, now joined in common suffering, save through a common plan based on justice and human needs.

"The real aim of the French Government has now become clear. That aim is the creation, for strategic and economic reasons of a Rhine frontier for France and the dismemberment of Germany. This is the policy which both America and Great Britain categorically rejected at the Conference at Versailles. None the less it is now being tolerated by the British Government with benevolent neutrality.

BRITAIN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

"For the events which have led to the catastrophe our own country shares a heavy responsibility. For that reason Britain should be the more anxious to suggest a plan of reconstruction and peace.

"The Independent Labour Party believes that the present attitude of the British Government is fatal to all hope of future peace and reconstruction, and as an alternative to this neutrality urges that Britain's policy should be as follows:—

"(1) To intimate that Britain considers the manner in which the French have conducted the occupation of the Ruhr amounts to a breach of international law; declines to recognise any tampering with the frontiers of Germany brought about by the isolated action of France since the Versailles Treaty; and proposes as part of a general settlement that the Allied occupation of the Rhineland shall end.

"(2) To waive all claim to any share of reparations and, subject to a general settlement, to agree to a cancellaltion of the whole or part of the Allied debts.

"To suggest that under these circumstances France shall withdraw claims not warranted by the pre-Armistice agreement and reduce her demand to a sum sufficient for the reconstruction of the devastated areas, which amount shall be determined by an impartial tribunal.

"To join in guaranteeing an international loan to France for the amount assessed.

"(3) To give practical proof of her desire to assist in the settlement of the general European problem by:

(a) a complete recognition of the Russian Government.

(b) agreeing to submit the question of Mosul, the Mesopotamian mandate and oilfields to the new World Conference.

(c) agreeing to give Germany the rights of commerce and intercourse customary among civilised States which are at peace.

CALL WORLD CONFERENCE.

"(4) To put these proposals before the public opinion of the world, and thus prepare the way for summoning a world conference, which shall, if possible, co-operate with the League of Nations. Such a conference to include all nations, since only thu can European problems be considered their merits and not as war issues between victors and vanquished.

"This conference shall revise the unworkable and immoral instrument known as the Versailles Treaty, and replace it by a new compact.

"(5) To recognise that there can be no solution of the world's ills until the League of Nations ceases to be a cloak for the decisions of victorious Powers, and becomes an association of all nations, and is provided with a revised and democratic constitution, which should be considered by the World Conference. A League of this kind is, in our opinion, the effective method of securing France and Germany against aggression.

"(6) To recognise that this reconstruction of the League having been achieved, disarmament becomes realisable. To this end Britain would take the initiative in making a definite proposal to the other nations for immediate universal disarmament by mutual agreement.

"The Independent Labour Party believes that it is only by some such comprehensive plan that Europe can avoid the catastrophe which now threatens to overwhelm her."

OLDEST ENGLISHWOMAN.

FRIENDS ENTERTAINED TO TEA ON HER 107TH BIRTHDAY.

Mrs. Jane Lister, who is believed to be the oldest woman in England, celebrated er 107th birthday recently.

She was born at Minting, near Horncastle in 1816, and has lived in six reigns. Most of her married life was spent at Market Rasen (Lincs.), where her husband, a wool stapler, died.

In accordance with her birthday custom, Mrs. Lister invited a number of old friends to tea.

She spent part of the day at an open window enjoying the February sunshine.

The Dewan of Pudukotah opening the 24th Session of the Representative Assembly referred to the reforms to be introduced in the State within a short time. He stressed on the education of girls. He added it was under contemplation to train some selected teachers in weaving in order that weaving might be taught as a vocational subject in the rural schools.

ORGANIZED TERRORISM IN MESPOT.

NEW LIGHT ON BRITISH AIR RAIDS.

"Something has been heard of air raids in Mesopotamia, something of burned villages. Few people know of the system of organised terrorism which we have applied to the Arabs" writes Mr. Fred Tait in the "Daily Herald." These extracts from the book of a British general throw light upon it.

In the appendix to "The Insurrection in Mesopotamia, 1920," Sir Aylmer Haldane gives his comments upon the trouble, together with valuable instructions in the art of crushing rebellions.

He found that "the Arab is most treacherous." (It is strange how we always find ourselves in conflict with "treacherous" foes. Perhaps this is our mission.) He will overpower a small detachment, and when a larger force appears he will put up white flags and be found working peacefully in his fields—incidentally with his rifle within easy reach. It is sometimes to advantage to let him continue this role of peaceful cultivation.....The white flags and peaceful cultivator's role must not prevent the enemy from being punished later at our convenience." (P. 332.)

THE SINS OF ARABY.

How easily it works out! If the Arab has a rifle in his hand he is obviously an enemy and must be punished; if he is working in his field he is obviously being treacherous, and must be punished when convenient.

The Instructions on methods of forcing disarmament are drastic. The tribesmen were fined in rifles and ammunition, so much for each area. The inhabitants were held "individually and colectively responsible" for the payment of the fine, a time limit was fixed, and a proclamation made to this effect: "If, hereafter, any individual is found with a rifle or round of ammunition in his possession, not only will he be dealt with with the utmost severity, but the village where he resides will be destroyed."

Where tribes failed to hand in the rifles before the date fixed the area was to be treated as rebellious. "Thereupon military action will be taken deliberately, villages will be razed to the ground, and all woodwork removed. Pressure will be brought to bear on the inhabitants by cutting off waterpower and destroying water-lifts; efforts to carry out cultivation will be interfered with, and the systematic collection of supplies of all kinds beyond our actual requirements will be carried out, the area being cleared of the necessaries of life.

'The Royal Air Force will be available for bomb-dropping both by day and night" (p.p 329-330.)

HOW TO VISIT VILLAGES.

These were the instructions for preserving the peace. Under a further heading, "Notes on Dealing with Villages", the conclusions derived from the pacification are set forth for the benefit of future commanders.

The plan of attack must be carefully prepared. Cavalry must first of all outflank the village, then artillery should shell it from a range of from 1,500 to 2,000 yards. The assaulting troops should pass right through the place and take up a position beyond it. Then: "Separate parties should be detailed for firing the houses, digging up and burning the grain and bhoosa, looting, etc."

Unfortunately "Burning a village properly takes a long time, an hour or more, according to size, from the time the burning parties enter." (P. 342.) "This long wait is trying to a commander's nerves." (Not so trying as to those of the unfortunate Arab women and children.)

It is a good thing we are in Mesopotamia to govern it for these ignorant Arabs. Just fancy what might have happened if some Imperialist nation had been in our place.

EGYPT AND ALLENBY-ISM.

PUNITIVE LEVY ON CAIRO.

Lord Allenby has issued a proclamatio inflicting a fine of 600 Egyptian pounds in the district of Cairo where Mr. Ambler, railway employee, was fired at by a native on February 7. The military authorities will direct the police to seize the property of anyone living or holding property in this area who does not pay his contribution on demand.

In the Note of the Egyptian Ministry to King Faud detailing the events which led to its resignation, it is stated (says a Reuter message), that "Up to the last moment of the time limit the Ministry persisted in its refusal, and if it responded to its duty to the throne it also responded to its duty to the country."

The crisis, it will be remembered, arose over the British refusal to agree to the Articles in the draft Egyptian Constitution providing that the King of Egypt should also be King of the Sudan.

The Cabinet, it is explained in the Note, submitted its resignation before including in the Constitution points on which it had come in accord with the King wih a view to preserving the throne and the rights of the country. It also discussed the Indemnit Act, on which Great Britain had made conditional the abolition of martial law "to which Egypt has been subjected for nine years, and of the rigour of which she has never ceased to complain."

The "Daily Herald" has received from the secretary to the Wafd a telegram protesting against "the new measures of coercion and terrorism which increase the prevailing bitterness and anger."

H. E. The Governor of Burma speaking at the St. John Ambulance gathering promised the renewal of support and interest in the work of the Ambulance Corps.

The "Rangoon Daily News" denounces the salt tax as intolerable and inequitaious.

The Rangoon Rice maket has been affected by the Burmese and Holi holidays but has grown stronger with the Chinese buying.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

ENGLISH PROTEST AGAINST FRENCH IMPERIALISM.

The following in verse has been addressed to Monsieur Poincare, the French Premier, by the following leaders of English thought and opinion:—

Norman Angell, Lionel Curtis, Eric Drummond, A. G. Gardiner, J. L. Garvin, David Lloyd George, Arthur Henderson, Jack Jones, Philip Henry Kerr, J. M. Keynes, George Lansbury, Ramsay Macdonald, H. W. Massingham, Alfred Mond, E. D. Morel, Gilbert Murray, Conard Noel, T. P. O'Connor, Arthur Ponsonby, C. P. Scott, E. Scrymgeour, Emanuel Shinwell, H. G. Wells, Bob Williams, Israel Zangwill.

I. C.

Dear Monsieur, of the Gallic genius, we
In cordial admiration, all agree,
And, maugre modesty, the undersigned
Might claim to represent the English mind,—
That mind of faith and sentiment composed,
To beautiful ideals never closed—
As we are confident your cultured eye
Reading the subjoined list will testify
Where famous names in varying degrees
Are (to avoid invidious jealousies,
With such a galaxy of talent met),
In alphabetical arrangement set—
All intellectual leaders of the nation,
And some of European reputation.
Our purpose in presuming to advance
These views to the first Minister of France
Is lest that land we all so much admire
Should be misled by Chauvinistic fire
Into a headlong course which in effect
Profoundly shocks the English intellect.
Here we may say with what profound distress
We note the acclamations of the Press,
Inspired thereto by vulgar racial hate
Which all progressive spirits deprecate.
Be not deceived, the noble English mind
Is to such harsh Reaction disinclined;
It thinks of reparations less and less,
And loftily prefers a friend's distress.
Rather than trample with intrusive foot,
On Internationalism's tender shoot,
Rather than rouse by gains too dearly bought
Reaction in progressive German thought,
Rather than rudely break with iron glove
It would prefer the Treaty to amend,
Endure the deprivations of a friend,
Write off the payments due to an Ally,
And give its own four years to fructify,
Trusting the flower of faith to fruit will come
Under a genial Moratorium.
If high ideals do not touch your mind
To the dictates of prudence be not blind,
If Latin hearts are hard, let Latin brains
Learn logic from our one-and-only Keynes;
Let Bradbury, whose name, if not whose sense,
Inspires the mind with perfect confidence,
By cool and reasoned calculations cure
These burning hopes of fuel from the Ruhr;
For both can syllogistically show
That to cover what the Germans owe
Even if it were possible would be
A foolish and mistaken policy!
Whereas the private creditor is made
More affluent when outstanding debts are paid
Economists can prove beyond doubt
With nations 'tis the other way about,
You suffer by recovery of debt,
And Germany will gain by what you get.
Further—should this seem paradoxical—
They'll prove you can't get anything at all!
Ah, Germany, how terrible her fate!
Though rich her industries, how poor her State!
The more her factory chimneys belch their smoke
The more she is indisputably broke;
Her mark still falling as her exports rise,
Her workers busy though her credit dies,
Her merchant shipping loaded to the decks,
Her commerce flourishing on stumer cheques!
How strange, how enigmatical to think
How many myriads more her mark must sink
If France, unmoved by her unhappy lot,
Insists on taking what she has not got!
Then, honoured sir, bethink thee of the rent
Made in the veil of British sentiment,
Which finds upon Geneva's cloudy height
A reasonable substitute for might,
Where delegated nations by discourse
May superannuate the rule of force,
Where—every battle-flag for ever furled—
Tongues shall decide and talk shall rule the world!
Such the new faith our trustful clergy spread;
As though they were afraid the old was dead;
Such the high theme of Cecil's eloquence,
Outleaping history and outsoaring sense.
Ah, noble dream! An Empire that grew great.
By arms will now her greatness by debate
Persuade an envious world to tolerate!
With all our British lions turned sheep,
What by hard knocks was won let soft persuasion keep!
But how can we new dispensations mould
With such unseemly symptoms of the old
As warlike columns marching on the Rhine
And Poilus guarding every German mine?
Such harsh realities of other days
Make Leagues look silly in the public gaze!
And then to think what social discontent
May follow on our disillusionment,
Our severed hopes and interrupted loves,
(With damage to our trade in fabric gloves)!
'Tis said our communists are overjoyed
And mean to force a strike of Unemployed,
That German comrades may not howl in vain
And Stinnes may enjoy his own again
Then, Monsieur, let us once again beseech
The French to practise what the English preach.
Withdraw your hostile columns from the Ruhr
And learn to bear the ills you cannot cure;
Study with fortitude to bear your fate,
A Lazarus starving at his debtor's gate—
Turn to your ruined industries again
And watch the curling smoke crown the Westphalian plain.
Trusting that Germany will pay her dues
When she gains strength sufficient to refuse.

THE SAFE FORM OF MILK FOR EVERY MILK PURPOSE
Glaxo
A Nurse says: "I shall recommend Glaxo whenever opportunity arises, as I have thoroughly tried it during the last two months, and for milk puddings it is splendid.

Plenty of pure unadulterated milk!

There is milk in India, for you, for everybody. Milk in any quantity, as fresh and pure and nourishing as any in the world. It is Glaxo, the solids of the pure rich milk of grass-fed dairy cows, made and kept free from contamination by the Glaxo Process. Glaxo needs only the addition of hot, boiled water to provide instantly the required quantity of rich, fresh, uncontaminated milk, suitable for any milk purpose, from a complete food for Baby to the making of puddings or ices.

Put an end to your "milk worries" to-day. Make a rule never to be without Glaxo, and you will never be without a supply of pure, *safe* milk.

Glaxo

The Super-Milk

for Infants, Growing Children, Invalids the Aged, and General Household Use

Tins of Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bear the "Glaxo Baby" on the centre panel and the wording "for consumption in the tropics". The food contained in tins so marked is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.

Proprietors: Joseph Nathan & Co., Limited, London and New Zealand.

MAN FOR WHOM THERE ARE NO SECRETS.

MYSTERY OF "X-RAY EYES."

The greatest psychic mystery of the Old World to-day is the man with the X-ray eyes.

In Vienna, his home, they also speak of him as "the man for whom there are no secrets." He is the wonder of scientists, the talk of the newspapers, the "white hope" of all agencies engaged in ferreting out and prosecuting crime, the terror of the under-world. For Rafael Schermann—by this name that astonishing personage is known in his every day relationship—has very firm convictions on the subject of social obligations.

He believes, says the *Sunday Times*, that he holds his marvellous gift of second sight as a sort of trusteeship, and that he must put its benefit at the disposal of the commonwealth. His exploits are verified by the rigorously scientific testimony of a number of experts, psychologists of established repute. The noted Prof. Benedikt of the University of Vienna has written a book about him. These scientists, however, confine themselves to stating the facts of the case—they frankly admit that explanation is beyond them.

Rafael Schermann's latest triumph was achieved with a 40,000,000 kronen forgery that occurred in one of the leading banks of the Austrian metropolis, an establishment on the fashionable Schottenring.

One day I called at his apartment and asked him to explain his gift of second sight, writes a correspondent in the *New York World*.

"I have no explanation," he said. "All I know is that my gift was born with me. When I was still a baby I was irresistibly interested in anything written.

"I picked up thrown away envelopes and scratched scrabaskets for letters. I found a peculiar pleasure in gazing at these things even before I could read and write. I looked at a written character as a kind of mysterious image. When I was nine years old someone put a slip of paper in my pocket on which was written. "Teacher is an ass." I studied the writing and decided which of the boys wrote it. When I approached him, he was so perplexed that he admitted it.

"Later on, to my great astonishment, I discovered that when I looked at a sample of writing—any writing—I could see its author—not only his face and figure,but his whole life, his background, his destiny. I could not describe just exactly what form this sight took with me until I went to a motion picture theatre for the first time. Then I had the term.

"I saw the lives of people whose handwriting I studied in long reels of mental motion pictures, as it were. But it was not necessary for me to see handwriting. If a person touches a piece of paper before I get it, it works the same way. The important thing is that this relation between me and other people, a relation that I cannot understand any more than you, is transmitted by paper.

"When I touch a piece of paper like that I can tell whether the person who touched it before me was in good or bad humour. I feel what he has been doing and what he is going to do next.

"Don't ask me who gave me my power. I don't know."

GUARD YOUR RACE.

A DEMAND FOR PROHIBITION.

One of the great addresses at the Toronto Convention of the World League Against Alcoholism was delivered by Dr. C. W. Saleeby, M.D., F.R.S.E., Chairman of the British Birth-Rate Commission.

Dr. Saleeby described Prohibition as "the greatest health measure in history." He described alcohol as a racial poison "one of those agencies possessed of the quality of destroying the children through their parents," and declared that Prohibition is not only desirable for the elimination of drunkenness on the streets, the reduction of accidents and crime, but is necessary for the preservation of the life of nations:

"The speaker cited testimony from ancient and Biblical writers to show that there existed, even in those days, a recognition that mothers were imperiling their children by the drinking of wine. Alcohol not only poisons the body, but, more than any other tissue, it injures the germ plasm. This is its worst sin against mankind. Experiments have shown that the offspring of guinea pigs subjected for one hour a day to merely the fumes of alcohol show visible deterioration.

"Here he struck at the plausible opponents of Prohibition. 'Moderate drinking,' he said, 'causes moderate drunkenness. It may be ever so respectable, and never involve police interference, but it affects a 'moderate' deterioration of the stock. It is the steady, respectable drinking, which so many people defend, that destroys the race.'

"He went on to arraign alcohol as the chief accomplice of venereal diseases, in that it broke down judgment, control and sensibility. It was significant that in many cities, with the closing of the saloons, the 'red-light' districts, to which the former had sent recruits, had also more or less disappeared.

SAVING WOMEN'S SOULS.

" 'Why, that alone would justify us in our world league,' he said hotly. 'What is all the yellow gold in the world compared with one girl's soul?' Reports from the Federal bureau at Washington, and other departments, showed that the 'curve' of venereal diseases had decreased since Prohibition, though no new cures or treatments had been discovered.

He pointed out that the infant mortality of the last year in New York, where the law was enforced with greatest difficulty, was only 71 per 1,000 while in wet Montreal in Canada it was 155. But babies, he observed, 'did not interest politicians.' They did not have votes.

"He went to New York again for figures on the deaths due to pulmonary tuberculosis. In 1918 these had been 160 per 100,000. Last year the number at the same ratio was only 89, and the credit was given by the tuberculosis association of that city to Prohibition. The death rate was always higher, he said, where the most saloons were.

" 'Guard your race' was his final admonition. It was, he said a most touching sight during his recent visit in Scotland to note the contrast between the children there and the children in Prohibition territory. No country could live on the records or traditions of the past, for its future lay in the babies—the citizens-to-be."

—The Temperance Clip Sheet.

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archive from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE BENGAL INSURANCE & REAL PROPERTY CO. LTD.

Head Office:—12, Dalhousie Sqr. Calcutta.

WANTED.

GENERAL AGENT and SECRETARY for Central Provinces and DISTRICT AGENTS for Nagpur, Jubbalpore, Akola, Wardha etc.,—for The

BENGAL INSURANCE & REAL PROPERTY CO. LTD.,

On Pay or Commission or both

Only CAPABLE and INFLUENTIAL MEN for Life Insurance business will get PREFERENCE.

Apply to SECRETARY,

12, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

Nobody is Safe from an outbreak of fire. Don't let yourself be lulled into a False Feeling of Security—get the real protection of the Most Effective Chemical fire extinguisher.

THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS have already been the means of saving many a life.

SOLE AGENTS:

LONDON, EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING CO., HUMMAM STREET Fort, Bombay.

TILES AND MARBLE

APPLY FOR RATES

N. Gigabhai & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS

54, Customs House Road, Fort, Bombay.

161, Duncan Road, Bombay

Telephone No. 3881.

ASK FOR ORIGINAL

No. 4711

EAU-DE-COLOGNE

THE WORLD RENOWNED

GUARANTEED PURE

SOLD EVERYWHERE

"Kam' Vinod Pills"

THE BEST TONIC OF THE EAST.

Rs. 10 (ten) for 40 Pills.

Sole Agents:

The National Ex.-Import Co.

JAMNABAI MANSION,

Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY 4.

Smallest New Arc Lamp.

Burns Ordinary Kerosine Oil Light & Handy Pattern. Low Consumption, Simple Reliable.

on application

AMERICA INDIA EXPORT & IMPORT Co.,

Lohar Chawl, Princess Street, BOMBAY No. 2

FREE

Watches rings, bracelets and other valuable Jewellery absolutely FREE A solid gold watch costs from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200. Don't throw your money away. If you want a watch that will equal for time any solid golds watch made, send us your name and address at once, and we will send you post paid on 30 days' consignment, 16 Boxes of our New Life Electine Vegetable Pills to sell at Re. 1 per box. When sold send us the Rs. 16 and we will send you your prize for this service. Those marvellous remedies are a cure for all impure and week conditions of the blood, kidney and liver troubles, a cure for constipation and weak nervous disorders and a marvellous tonic. The complete formula is printed on each box and they are recommended and used the world over by the leading physicians:—consequently they are easy to sell. We give these valuable prizes to quickly introduce our products and when you receive your premium, we request you to show it to your friends. You take no risk and it costs you nothing to try. Unsold goods may be returned. Send your name and address at once.

ELECTINE MEDICINE CO. Section 23 P. O. Box No. 7880, CALCUTTA.

LEUCODERMA

LEUCODERMA or white Patches are due to loss of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood which may arise from mercurial or venereal poison, personal or hereditary, or from other causes. It is NOT Leprosy, though popularly so called, but no doubt it is a nasty and obstinate disease requiring a proper treatment to root it out. Quack remedies cannot do any good, but on the contrary may cause great and permanent injury The scientific drugs of the Behar Chemical Works are non-poisonous and non-irritant and are the SUREST and SAFEST remedies for Leucoderma of any variety, chronic or acute.

A Few Testimonials.

The medicine was used on the white patches of my son who got the COMPLETE CURE from this dangerous disease. The public should trust upon my writing that the Behar Chemical Works is very favourably selling this wonderful medicine for Rs. 10. If they charged Rs. 50 for this, it can be considered very cheap—B. Singh, Esq., Port Blair.

Your Leucoderma specifics have proved very effective. The spots have vanished completely—H. I. Shaik, Esq., Poona.

Please send me medicine for Leucoderma to last for 60 days more as I am getting WONDERFUL BENEFIT and the Medical Officer asks me to continue your specifics—Mr. X., Anantapur, Madras.

To make up loss of pigmentation in the blood by improving the general condition of health, body and mind, and to purify and increase new blood in the system use Internally our Elixir of Life, Nervinus (Regd.) with Gold at Rs. 5/ per bottle. External remedy to last one month at Rs. 5/ per bottle.

Both should be used together to ensure quick and permanent results. Postage extra.

LEPROSY.

LEPROSY, the most terrible scourage of humanity, was formerly believed to be incurable. But modern science has proved that it is amenable to proper treatment. Our Specifics last 45 days, consisting of medicines internal and external, including Fumigation and Bath, have been prepared scientifically according to the principles laid down by the latest and highest Authorities. Safest and quickest cure for leprosy of all kinds, viz., Nodular, Tubercular, Para mixed, Anæsthetic etc., Rs. 15 per set, Postage extra. A trial will show its merits.

BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS,

MIHIJAM E. I. R.

Free Advice!

FOR

Useful Presentation Novelties,

PLEASE CONSULT

JHAVERI BROS. & CO.,

DEALERS IN

JEWELRY, SILVER & ELECTROPLATED WARE,

FANCY LEATHER GOODS, WALKING STICKS, ETC.

Baria Mansion, Opp. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

ACTIVITIES

All the activities of the present age first require active body and active mind. If you lack in any or both, use our world-renowned Atank Nigrah Pills, which cost only a Rupee per tin with 32 Pills.

HEA OFFICE:—

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY.

(JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.)

Bombay Branch:—KALBADEVI ROAD.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the last word in the curefor aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

kills and cures all

ACHES and PAIN.

GANDHI CALENDAR 4 As.

RAILWAY MATERIAL.

WAGGONS, either open or closed for Ballast, for 30" and Meter Gauge Railways.

STEEL RAILS, 18, 20, 24, 30, 35, 41 and 50 lbs. per, yard, flanged, flat bottom, all British Standard.

FISH PLATES, BOLTS NUTS, STEEL SLEEPERS AND DOG SPIKES. CROSSINGS AND TURN TABLES.

LOCOMOTIVES for all Gauges, working on Kerosine Oil, also STEAM ENGINES.

TROLLIES of all descriptions and for all Gauges.

WHEELS AND AXLES, SPRINGS, BUFFERS, ETC. ETC. ETC.

LARGE STOCKS READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

THE INDIAN ENGINEERING Co.,

16, HAMMAM STREET, FORT.

BOMBAY.

Telephone 1390. Telegrams: "ORACLE"

FREE! FREE!!

INK TABLET

Each buyer of our 4 gross Blue Black Ink Tablets will get one Fancy Fountain Pen, 1 Dropper, 1 doz. Nibs, 1 doz. Transfer pictures free. 4 gross means 576 Tablets and each Tablet prepares a pot full of Brilliant ink. Price Re. 1 (one only) BAGBAZAR INK FACTORY. 14, Lakshi Datt. Lane, Bagbazaar, CALCUTTA.

BABY'S DELIGHT.

JHU-JHU REST SWING.

In the Jhu-Jhu baby is comfortable, happy and out of harms way. He cannot fall; his limbs are free for natural exercise which improves digestion and guards against the teething troubles. Folds flat. Can be put anywhere instantly. Tested up to 100 lbs.

Eminent Doctors admire and appreciate the Jhu-Jhu and recommend it for babies. Numerous Compliments from every rank and every quarter of India.

(1) Dr. CLUFFE recommended your safety Swings for baby. (Sd.) F. Eedycot (Monsoorie.)

(2) I can get through quite a lot of work while baby plays comfortably in the Jhu-Jhu. (Sd.) Mrs. R. Dawes, Nasik.

(3) I found Jhu-Jhu Rest Swing an ideal thing for small children. *Its further allurements is the moderate price* affordable by many. (Sd.) Syed Hasan Imam, Gaya.

Prices (*on approval*) DeLuxe Rs 6-8

Standard Rs. 8-12 Post & Pkg. As. 12

DO NOT DEPRIVE YOUR BABY.

Order one To-day. { K. & KEYS Co. No. 3 Faiz Bazar,—DELHI

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT"

Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India you should own a copy at once. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P.—1 Copy, Rs. 2-5-0. 2 Copies, Rs. 4-6-0. Six Copies, Rs 9-12-0.

Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle Press IS EQUIPPED WITH UP TO DATE QUICK-SERVICE AND LABOUR SAVING MACHINES.

PROSPECTUSES ARE PRINTED WITH UTMOST EXPEDIENCY.

To obtain Health and Strength take a course of Horlick's Malted Milk, the world-renowned Food-drink. It is remarkable how quickly you will feel its restoring influence. It is known as the powdered energiser.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Health and Strength

Is made in a moment, no cooking. In 3 sizes. Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

THE GENUINE PEBECO TOOTH PASTE

Prof. UNNA'S FORMULA

Manufactured only by P. BIERSDORF & CO., Hamburg, Germany

IS AGAN OBITAINABLE IN INDIA.

The Genuine Pebeco Tooth Paste (Biersdorf), the principal constituent of which is Oxygen in form of a Neutral Salt, and which has for many years been recommended by the most eminent Dentists and Medical Authorities as the BEST for Oral purposes, has for a long time been unobtainable in India, but stocks are now available.

For wholesale quotations and Samples of the GENUINE PEBECO, apply to the Sole Agents

MARTIN & HARRIS,

8 Waterloo Street, CALCUTTA.

119, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

21, Sunkurama Chetty Street, Madras.

C. X. Pinto, Chatham Street, Fort, Colombo.

S. M. Fazal Ellahie, Bunder Road, Karachi, & Sadar Bazar, Delhi.

Saith Khoda Buksh, Lahore. 590

Printed and published for the INDIAN NEWSPAPERS Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.